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THE
YOUNG LADIES'
ENGLISH GRAMMAR;

ADAPTED TO THE
DIFFERENT CLASSES OF LEARNERS.

WITH
AN APPENDIX,
OR
ABBREVIATION OF THE GRAMMAR.

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INTRODUCTION.

AS the knowledge of the English Language is universally esteemed a branch of polite education, I shall not detain the Reader by enlarging on the subject, but immediately proceed to give a succinct account of this small Performance, which was drawn up at first for the use of my own School, and is now made public, in hopes of its proving useful to others.

THIS initiatory book may properly be termed an extract, or rather a select compendium of the most approved English Grammars; from which I have endeavoured to select what experience has taught me to be most useful, to attain a thorough knowledge of the English Language.

It will be necessary to inform the Reader, that, with a view to render these Rudiments still more useful, I have ventured to differ from the Grammarians I have consulted, in the declination of nouns and pronouns, and in the conjugation of verbs, to make them

as nearly conformable to the French grammars, as the two languages will permit; for this obvious reason, that after a great deal of time has been spent in learning one Grammar, that time may not be lost, by the Learner's being puzzled with different names of cases, tenses, &c.; and, in short, by having entirely to learn a new Grammar.

THE method I have pursued will obviate this difficulty, and both assist and prepare the Learner to attain with ease what is now gained with so much labour.

To conclude, in the progressive development of the different articles which this volume contains, a particular regard has been paid to such arrangement, connection, and brevity, as might give a clear and easy conception of them, and lead the Scholar into a rational and speedy method of study; but, how far I have succeeded, can only be discovered by the perusal of this Essay, which is humbly submitted to the judgment of the candid Reader.

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ERRATA.

- Page 25, line 18, for "conjunction," read "conjugation."
 26, line 2, for "PLURAL," read "the PLURAL."
 31, line 7, for "conjuged," read "conjugated."
 35, line 26, read "We shall do."
 51, line 7, read "Though they may *or* can," &c.
 89, line 19, for "amusement," read "amusements."

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ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

GRAMMAR is the art of speaking and writing a language with propriety.

It is divided into four parts, viz. ORTHOGRAPHY, ETYMOLOGY, SYNTAX, and PROSODY.

PART I.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

CHAPTER I.

Of the LETTERS.

ORTHOGRAPHY teaches the nature and powers of letters, and the just method of spelling words.

A letter is the first principle, or least part, of a word.

The English Alphabet consists of twenty-six letters, which are divided into Vowels and Consonants.

A vowel is a letter that can be sounded distinctly by itself; as in the words *o*-blige, *anx-i-ous*, *e-late*, *u-nison*; where *o*, *i*, *e*, and *u*, form separate syllables, without the help of another letter. The vowels are, *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, and sometimes *w* and *y*.

W and *y* are consonants when they begin a word or syllable; but in every other situation they are called vowels.

A Consonant is a letter which will not form a syllable, unless it be joined with a vowel.

The words *de-lay*, or *ex-press*, cannot be split, it takes away *e* from the first syllable of either. Consonants are in number twenty: *b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, z*.

Some of the foregoing consonants cannot be sounded in many words: as, *k* and *g*, in knight; *p*, in psalm; *b*, in doubt and debt, &c. they are therefore called *mute consonants*, and are *b, c, d, g, k, p, q, t*.

L, m, n, r, are liquid letters; they are called liquid from the softness of their sounds.

F and *s* are semi-vowels. The liquid letters are likewise so called.

U is sometimes mute before *a, e, i, y*; as in the words guard, guess, guilt, buy, plague, league, &c.

A diphthong is the meeting of two vowels in one syllable: as, *ea* in beat; *ou* in found.

A triphthong is the meeting of three vowels in one syllable, which are pronounced by a single impulse of the voice in like manner: as, *eau* in beau; *iew* in view.

CHAPTER II.

Of SYLLABLES.

A SYLLABLE is a complete sound made of one or more letters. In the word *a-bout* there are two syllables; the *first* formed by the vowel *a*, and the *second* by the letters *b, o, u, t*.

A Monosyllable is a word wholly composed of one syllable: as, *she, the, it, I, from*.

PART II.

ETYMOLOGY.

CHAPTER I.

A GENERAL VIEW of the PARTS of SPEECH.

THE second part of grammar is ETYMOLOGY, which treats of the different sorts of words, their derivation, and the various modifications by which the sense of a primitive word is diversified.

The English tongue is composed of ten kinds of words, or PARTS of SPEECH: namely,

The ARTICLE; the SUBSTANTIVE or NOUN; the ADJECTIVE; the PRONOUN; the VERB; the PARTICIPLE; the ADVERB; the PREPOSITION; the CONJUNCTION; and the INTERJECTION.

CHAPTER II.

Of the ARTICLES.

AN ARTICLE is a word set before nouns to show how far their signification extends: as, *a* garden, *an* egg, *the* house.

In English there are but two articles, *a* and *the*: *a* becomes *an* before a vowel, or *h* mute: as, *an* eye, *an* hour.

A or *an* is called the indefinite article; because it does not determine any particular person or thing: as, *a* child, signifies any child whatever; *a* book, any kind of book.

The is called the definite article; because it determines what particular person or thing is spoken of: as, "Where is *the* book?" "I see *the* child." The article *the* shows that some particular child or book is spoken of.

CHAPTER III.

Of NOUNS or SUBSTANTIVES.

SECT. I. *Of Substantives in general.*

A NOUN or SUBSTANTIVE is the name of any person, place, or thing: as, *man, school, book, &c.*

Substantives are either proper or common.

A noun substantive proper is the particular name of any person or place: as, *Louisa, the Humber, Beverley, Yorkshire, England, &c.*

A noun substantive common, is the name of any thing in general: as, *child, school, town, music, &c.*

A noun may be known by putting an article before a word, or by its making sense of itself: as, *a book, an apple, the sun; temperance, industry, chastity.*

There are three things to be considered in substantives: GENDER, NUMBER, and CASE, or DECLENSION. They are all of the third person, when spoken *of*, and of the second when spoken *to*: as, "Blessings attend us on every side." "Be grateful, ye children of men!"

SECT. 2. *Of Gender.*

GENDER is the distinction of sex. There are three genders, the MASCULINE, the FEMININE, and the NEUTER or COMMON.

The Masculine Gender denotes animals of the male kind: as, a man, a father, a son, a boy, a horse, &c.

The Feminine Gender, signifies animals of the female kind: as, a woman, a mother, a daughter, &c.

The Neuter Gender signifies things without life: as, a house, a stone, a harpsichord, a chair, &c.

In pronouns, the Neuter Gender is more properly called Common Gender, as it signifies either masculine, or feminine.

Some substantives, naturally neuter, are, by a figure of speech, converted into the masculine or feminine gender: as, the sun is masculine; the moon, the earth, a ship, &c. are feminine.

The English language has four methods of distinguishing the sex, viz.

1. By different words: as, bachelor, maid; boar, sow; boy, girl; bridegroom, bride; brother, sister; buck, doe; bull, cow; bullock, heifer; cock, hen; dog, bitch; drake, duck; father, mother; friar, nun; gander, goose; husband, wife; horse, mare; king, queen; lord, lady; man, woman; nephew, niece; ram, ewe; son, daughter; stag, hind; uncle, aunt; widower, widow.

2. By a difference of termination: as, duke, duchess; count, countess; poet, poetess; hero, heroine; actor, actress; executor, executrix.

3. By adding an adjective or pronoun to the substantive: as, a male child, a female child; a he-goat, a she-goat; a he-ass, a she-ass.

4. By prefixing another substantive to a word: as, a man-servant, a maid-servant.

SECT. 3. *Of Number.*

NUMBER is the distinction of one from more. Substantives are of two numbers, the SINGULAR and the PLURAL.

The Singular Number speaks but of one person or thing: as, a doll, an eye, a chair, a table.

The Plural Number speaks of more than one person or thing: as, dolls, eyes, chairs, tables.

Some nouns have no singular number: as, alms, annals, ashes, bellows, bowels, clothes, calends, cresces, entrails, goods, lungs, riches, oats, scissars, snuffers, sheers, tongs, thanks, victuals, vitals, wages, news.

Some have no plural: as, John, London, &c.; generosity, avarice, prudence, bravery, bashfulness, swiftness, &c.; hunger, thirst, &c.; bread, beer, ale, honey, milk, butter, wax, beef, wheat, grass, gold, &c.

Some words are the same in both numbers: as, deer, sheep, pair, means, &c.

SECT 4. *Of Case or Declension.*

CASE is the manner of expressing nouns. Nouns in Latin have six cases; the Nominative, the Genitive, the Dative, the Accusative, the Vocative, and the Ablative. In English, there are properly but two cases, the Nominative, and Possessive or Genitive. To express the different connexions and relations of one thing to another, we use the prepositions *of*, *to*, *from*, *by*, *with*, *in*, to show the different cases.

The Nominative Case simply names the thing, and is known by having *a* or *the* before a word: as, *a* girl, *the* girl.

The Genitive Case is known by the sign *of* before it, or by the letter *'s* with an apostrophe after it: as, "*God's* goodness," or "the goodness *of* God."

The Dative Case is known by the sign *to* before it: as: "I am going *to* the play." "*To* London."

The Accusative Case is the same as the Nominative, and the articles are the same: as, *the* sun, *a* boy, and is known by always following an active verb.

The Vocative Case is nearly the same as the nominative; it serves to call to a person, or speak to one, and is known by having *o* before it: as, "O sister." It is generally used without an article before it: as, *Sir*, *Madam*, *Mary*.

The Ablative Case is known by the signs, *in*, *by*, *with*, *from*, before it: as, "She is esteemed *by* all;" "I shall walk *with* my mother;" "Have you heard *from* your sister?" "I shall read *in* this book."

Declension is distinguished by the different endings of the plural number.

There are four Declensions.

The First Declension adds an *s* only to the singular number, to form the plural: as, king, kings; hand, hands; friend, friends; grief, griefs; proof, proofs; relief, reliefs; cliff, cliffs; skiff, skiffs; boy, boys; day, days; joy, joys; way, ways; chief, chiefs; roof, roofs; hoof, hoofs; dove, doves; face, faces; thought, thoughts; die, (a stamp used by coiners) dies.

The Second Declension adds *es* to the singular number, to form the plural: as, echo, echoes; buzz, buzzes; hero, heroes; fox, foxes; church, churches; bush, bushes; crutch, crutches; witness, witnesses; surplus, surpluses; tench, tenches; brush, brushes;

princess, princesses; mistress, mistresses; box, boxes; lath, lathes, &c.

The Third Declension changes *f*, or *fe*, in the singular number, to *ves* in the plural: as, loaf, loaves; leaf, leaves; wife, wives; staff, staves; calf, calves; elf, elves; knife, knives; shelf, shelves; thief, thieves; sheaf, sheaves; half, halves; self, selves.

The Fourth Declension changes *y* in the singular, preceded by a consonant, to *ies* in the plural: as, fly, flies; lady, ladies; city, cities; sky, skies; mercy, mercies; academy, academies; beauty, beauties.

There are some English Substantives which form their plural differently from any of the former; and therefore may be considered as irregular: as, man, men; woman, women; ox, oxen; die, (for play) dice; child, children; mouse, mice; goose, geese; foot, feet; sow, swine; tooth, teeth; penny, pence; phenomenon, phenomena; automaton, automata; seraph; seraphim; cherub, cherubim.

Model of the First Declension.—Example of a common Substantive declined with the Indefinite Article.

SINGULAR.

Nominative and Accusative. A bird.

Genitive. Of a bird, or bird's.

Dative. To a bird.

Ablative. From, by, with, or in a bird.

PLURAL.

Nominative and Accusative. Birds.

Genitive. Of birds, or birds'.

Dative. To birds.

Ablative. From, by, with, or in birds.

Model of the Second Declension,—declined with the Definite Article.

SINGULAR.

Nominative and Accusative. The fox.

Genitive. Of the fox, or fox's.

Dative. To the fox.

Ablative. From, by, with, or in the fox.

PLURAL.

Nominative and Accusative. The foxes.

Genitive. Of the foxes, or foxes'.

Dative. To the foxes.

Ablative. From, by, with, or in the foxes.

Model of the Third Declension,—declined with the Indefinite Article.

SINGULAR.

Nominative and Accusative. An elf.

Genitive. Of an elf, or elf's.

Dative. To an elf.

Ablative. From, by, with, or in an elf.

PLURAL.

Nominative and Accusative. Elves.

Genitive. Of elves, or elves'.

Dative. To elves.

Ablative. From, by, with, or in elves.

Model of the Fourth Declension,—declined with the Definite Article.

SINGULAR.

Nominative and Accusative. The dimity.

Genitive. Of the dimity, or dimity's.

Dative. To the dimity.

Ablative. From, by, with, or in the dimity.

PLURAL.

Nominative and Accusative. The dimities.

Genitive. Of the dimities, or dimities'.

Dative. To the dimities.

Ablative. From, by, with, or in the dimities.

The Fourth Declension,—declined with the Indefinite Article.

SINGULAR.

Nominative and Accusative. A fly.

Genitive. Of a fly, or fly's.

Dative. To a fly.

Ablative. From, by, with, or in a fly.

PLURAL.

Nominative and Accusative. Flies.

Genitive. Of flies, or flies'.

Dative. To flies.

Ablative. From, by, with, or in flies.

Model of the Irregular Declension.

SINGULAR.

Nominative and Accusative. The child.

Genitive. Of the child, or child's.

Dative. To the child.

Ablative. From, by, with, or in the child.

PLURAL.

Nominative and Accusative. The children.

Genitive. Of the children, or children's.

Dative. To the children.

Ablative. From, by, with, or in the children.

Declension of Substantives Proper.

SINGULAR.

Nominative and Accusative. Maria.

Genitive. Of Maria, or Maria's.

Dative. To Maria.

Ablative. From, by, with, or in Maria.

SINGULAR.

Nominative and Accusative. Henry.

Genitive. Of Henry, or Henry's.

Dative. To Henry.

Ablative. From, by, with, or in Henry.

PLURAL.

Nominative and Accusative. The Alps.

Genitive. Of the Alps, or Alps'.

Dative. To the Alps.

Ablative. From, by, with, or in the Alps.

SINGULAR.

Nominative and Accusative. London.

Genitive. Of London, or London's.

Dative. To London.

Ablative. From, by, with, or in London.

CHAPTER IV.

*Of ADJECTIVES.*SECT. I. *Of the Nature of Adjectives, and the Degrees of Comparison.*

An Adjective is a word added to a substantive, to express its quality: as, a *good* girl; a *pretty* bird; a *careless* child; a *clean* frock.

An Adjective may be known by its making sense with the addition of the word *thing*, or *person*: as, a *good* thing; a *bad* thing; a *fair* person, &c.

Declension of a Substantive with an Adjective.

SINGULAR.

Nominative and Accusative. A young girl.

Genitive. Of a young girl, or young girl's.

Dative. To a young girl.

Ablative. From, by, with, or in a young girl.

PLURAL.

Nominative and Accusative. Young girls.

Genitive. Of young girls, or young girls'.

Dative. To young girls.

Ablative. From, by, with, or in young girls.

Adjectives in the English language have neither gender, number, nor case. Thus we say, a good boy, good girls.

The only variation they admit of, is that of the Degrees of Comparison.

There are three Degrees of Comparison; the POSITIVE, the COMPARATIVE, and the SUPERLATIVE.

The Positive Degree expresses the Adjective, without any increase or diminution : as, good, wise, great.

The Comparative Degree increases or diminishes the Positive; and is formed by adding *r* or *er* to the Positive, or by putting before it the Adverbs *more*, or *less* : as, wiser, more wise, less wise; greater, &c.

The Superlative Degree increases or diminishes the Positive to the highest or lowest degree, and is formed by adding *st* or *est* to the Positive, or by prefixing to it the adverbs *most*, or *least* ; as, wisest, most wise, least wise; greatest, &c.

Examples of the Degrees of Comparison.

POSITIVE.	COMPARATIVE.	SUPERLATIVE.
A happy girl,	a happier girl,	the happiest girl.
The new ball,	a newer ball,	the newest ball.
My frock is white,	thy frock is whiter,	{ her frock is the whitest.
Our doll is pretty,	your doll is prettier,	{ their doll is the prettiest.
Ours is kind,	yours is kinder,	theirs is the kindest.
Mine is nimble,	thine is nimbler,	hers is the nimblest.

The following Adjectives are compared irregularly : as, good, better, best ; bad, worse, worst ; little, less, least ; much *or* many, more, most ; near, late.

EXAMPLES.

POSITIVE.	COMPARATIVE.	SUPERLATIVE.
I am a good old woman,	} thou art a better,	she is the best.
We are bad men,	ye are worse,	they are the worst.
I have a little rabbit,	thou hast a less,	he has the least.
We have many nuts,	you have more,	they have the most.

POSITIVE.	COMPARATIVE.	SUPERLATIVE.
I am much alarmed,	you are more,	she is the most.
I am near,	{ you are nearer than I,	{ she is the nearest.
A late date,	of a later date,	to the latest date.
I am far off,	{ thou art farther than I,	{ she is the farthest.

CHAPTER V.

Of PRONOUNS.

A Pronoun is a word used instead of a Noun, to avoid the too frequent repetition of the same word: as, instead of saying, "*I* love Eleanor, and *I* teach Eleanor;" we say, "I love Eleanor, and I teach *her*."

There are six kinds of pronouns, viz. the personal, the possessive, the demonstrative, the relative, the interrogative, and the indefinite.

There are four things to be considered in Pronouns: person, gender, number, and case.

A Pronoun has three persons in each number.

The first person speaks of himself: as, *I* singular; *we*, plural.

The second person is spoken to: as, *thou*, singular; *ye* or *you*, plural.

The third person is spoken of: as, *he*, *she*, *it*, singular; *they*, plural.

We use the plural *you* instead of the singular *thou*, when we speak to a single person.

SECT. I. *Of the Personal Pronouns.*

PERSONAL PRONOUNS are so called, because they represent the three persons used in conversation or writing. They are thus declined :

First Person.

Common Gender.

SINGULAR NUMBER.

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>I.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	Of me, or mine.
<i>Dat.</i>	To me.
<i>Acc.</i>	Me
<i>Abl.</i>	From, by, with, or in me.

Second Person.

Common Gender.

SINGULAR NUMBER.

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Thou.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	Of thee, or thine.
<i>Dat.</i>	To thee.
<i>Acc.</i>	Thee.
<i>Abl.</i>	From, by, with, or in thee.

Third Person.

Masculine Gender.

SINGULAR NUMBER.

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>He.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	Of him, or his.
<i>Dat.</i>	To him.
<i>Acc.</i>	Him:
<i>Abl.</i>	From, by, with, or in him.

First Person.

Common Gender.

PLURAL NUMBER.

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>We.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	Of us, or our's.
<i>Dat.</i>	To us.
<i>Acc.</i>	Us.
<i>Abl.</i>	From, by, with, or in us.

Second Person.

Common Gender.

PLURAL NUMBER.

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Ye, or you.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	Of you, or your's.
<i>Dat.</i>	To ye, or you.
<i>Acc.</i>	You.
<i>Abl.</i>	From, by, with, or in you.

Third Person.

Common Gender.

PLURAL NUMBER.

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>They.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	Of them, or their's.
<i>Dat.</i>	To them.
<i>Acc.</i>	Them.
<i>Abl.</i>	From, by, with, or in them.

*Third Person.
Feminine Gender.*

SINGULAR NUMBER.

<i>Nom.</i>	She.
<i>Gen.</i>	Of her, or her's.
<i>Dat.</i>	To her.
<i>Acc.</i>	Her.
<i>Abl.</i>	From, by, with, or in her.

*Third Person.
Common Gender.*

PLURAL NUMBER.

<i>Nom.</i>	They.
<i>Gen.</i>	Of them, or their's.
<i>Dat.</i>	To them.
<i>Acc.</i>	Them.
<i>Abl.</i>	From, by, with, or in them.

*Third Person.
Neuter Gender.*

SINGULAR NUMBER.

<i>Nom.</i>	It.
<i>Gen.</i>	Of it, or it's.
<i>Dat.</i>	To it.
<i>Acc.</i>	It.
<i>Abl.</i>	From, by, with, or in it.

*Third Person.
Neuter Gender.*

PLURAL NUMBER.

<i>Nom.</i>	They.
<i>Gen.</i>	Of them, or their's.
<i>Dat.</i>	To them.
<i>Acc.</i>	Them.
<i>Abl.</i>	From, by, with, or in them.

The words *own* and *self* are used in conjunction with Pronouns : as,

*Third Person.
Masculine Gender.*

SINGULAR NUMBER.

Nom. Himself.

*Third Person.
Common Gender.*

PLURAL NUMBER.

Nom. Themselves.

Feminine Gender.

Nominative. Herself.

Neuter Gender.

Nominative. Itself.,

SECT. 2. *Of the Possessive Pronouns.*

THE POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS are so called because they show the possession of a thing.

First Person.

Common Gender.

SINGULAR OR PLURAL.

Nom. and Acc. My.

Gen. Of my, or mine.

Dat. To my.

Abl. From, by, with, or in my.

Second Person.

Common Gender.

SINGULAR OR PLURAL.

Nom. and Acc. Thy.

Gen. Of thy, or thine.

Dat. To thy.

Abl. From, by, with, or in thy.

Third Person.

Masculine Gender.

SINGULAR OR PLURAL.

Nom. and Acc. His.

Gen. Of his.

Dat. To his.

Abl. From, by, with, or in his.

Third Person.

Feminine Gender.

SINGULAR OR PLURAL.

Nom. and Acc. Her.

Gen. Of her, or hers.

Dat. To her.

Abl. From, by, with, or in her.

First Person.

Common Gender.

SINGULAR OR PLURAL.

Nom. and Acc. Our.

Gen. Of our, or ours.

Dat. To our.

Abl. From, by, with, or in our.

Second Person.

Common Gender.

SINGULAR OR PLURAL.

Nom. and Acc. Your.

Gen. Of your, or yours.

Dat. To your.

Abl. From, by, with, or in your.

Third Person. Common Gender.

SINGULAR OR PLURAL.

Nom. and Acc. Their. *Gen.* Of their, or theirs.

Dat. To their. *Abl.* From, by, with, or in their.

The foregoing Possessive Pronouns are joined to substantives: the following are used when the substantive is left out, and are called **ABSOLUTE**.

*First Person.**Common Gender.***SINGULAR OR PLURAL.***Nom. and Acc.* Mine.*Gen.* Of mine.*Dat.* To mine.*Abl.* From, by, with, or in mine.*Second Person.**Common Gender.***SINGULAR OR PLURAL.***Nom. and Acc.* Thine.*Gen.* Of thine.*Dat.* To thine.*Abl.* From, by, with, or in thine.*Third Person.**Masculine Gender.***SINGULAR OR PLURAL.***Nom. and Acc.* His.*Gen.* Of his.*Dat.* To his.*Abl.* From, by, with, or in his.*Third Person.**Feminine Gender.***SINGULAR OR PLURAL.***Nom. and Acc.* Hers.*Gen.* Of hers.*Dat.* To hers.*Abl.* From, by, with, or in hers.*Common Gender.***SINGULAR.***First Persf.* Myself.*Sec. Persf.* Thyself.*Third Persf.* Himself.**PLURAL.***First Persf.* Ourselves.*Sec. Persf.* Yourselves.*Third Persf.* Themselves.

Own is also used in conjunction with Possessive Pronouns, both singular and plural: as, *my own, thy own, his own, our own, your own, their own.*

*First Person.**Common Gender.***SINGULAR OR PLURAL.***Nom. and Acc.* Ours.*Gen.* Of ours.*Dat.* To ours.*Abl.* From, by, with, or in ours.*Second Person.**Common Gender.***SINGULAR OR PLURAL.***Nom. and Acc.* Yours.*Gen.* Of yours.*Dat.* To yours.*Abl.* From, by, with, or in yours.

Third Person. Common Gender.

SINGULAR OR PLURAL.

Nom. and Acc. Theirs. *Gen.* Of theirs. *Dat.* To theirs.
Abl. From, by, with, or in theirs.

SECT. 3. *Of the Demonstrative Pronouns.*

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS are so called, because they show persons or things. They are also joined to Substantives.

Third Person. Common Gender.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

<i>Nom. and Acc.</i> This.	<i>Nom. and Acc.</i> These.
<i>Gen.</i> Of this.	<i>Gen.</i> Of these.
<i>Dat.</i> To this.	<i>Dat.</i> To these.
<i>Ab.</i> From, by, with, or in this.	<i>Ab.</i> From, by, with, or in these.

Third Person. Common Gender.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

<i>Nom. and Acc.</i> That.	<i>Nom. and Acc.</i> Those.
<i>Gen.</i> Of that.	<i>Gen.</i> Of those.
<i>Dat.</i> To that.	<i>Dat.</i> To those.
<i>Ab.</i> From, by, with, or in that.	<i>Ab.</i> From, by, with, or in those.

This is said of things near; *that* of things farther off.

SECT. 4. *Of Relative Pronouns.*

RELATIVE PRONOUNS are so called, because they refer to persons or things before or after mentioned.

Third Person. Common Gender.

SINGULAR OF PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i> Who.	<i>Nom.</i> What.
<i>Gen.</i> Of whom or whose.	<i>Gen.</i> Of what.
<i>Dat.</i> To whom.	<i>Dat.</i> To what.
<i>Acc.</i> Whom.	<i>Acc.</i> What
<i>Ab.</i> From, by, with, or in whom.	<i>Ab.</i> From, by, with, or in what.

Third Person. Common Gender.

SINGULAR OF PLURAL.

SINGULAR.

<i>Nom. and Acc.</i> Which.	<i>Nom. and Acc.</i> That.
<i>Gen.</i> Of which.	<i>Gen.</i> Of that.
<i>Dat.</i> To which.	<i>Dat.</i> To that
<i>Ab.</i> From, by, with, or in which.	<i>Ab.</i> From, by, with, or in that.

Third Person. Common Gender.

SINGULAR OF PLURAL.

Nom. Whosoever. *Gen.* Whosoever. *Dat.* To whomsoever. *Acc.* Whomsoever. *Ab.* From by, with, or in whomsoever.

Who refers to persons, *which* to things.

That is sometimes a relative, sometimes a demonstrative pronoun, and sometimes a conjunction.

That is a demonstrative pronoun when joined to a substantive: as, *that* pencil. It is a relative pronoun when it can be changed into *who*, *whom*, or *which*: as, "The lady *that* (or *whom*) we saw;" "The needle *that* (or *which*) you lent me." On all other occasions *that* is a conjunction.

SECT. 5. *Of the Interrogative Pronouns.*

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS are used in asking a question: as,

Third Person. Common Gender.

SINGULAR OR PLURAL.

<i>N.</i> Who?	<i>N.</i> What?	<i>N.</i> Which?
<i>G.</i> Of whom? or whose?	<i>G.</i> Of what?	<i>G.</i> Of which?
<i>D.</i> To whom?	<i>D.</i> To what?	<i>D.</i> To which?
<i>Ac.</i> Whom?	<i>Ac.</i> What?	<i>Ac.</i> Which?
<i>Ab.</i> From, by, with, or in whom?	<i>Ab.</i> From, by, with, or in what?	<i>Ab.</i> From, by, with, or in which?

SECT. 6. *Of the Indefinite Pronouns*

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS signify persons or things in a general, unlimited sense: as, some, other, any, one, all, such, each, every, either, neither, none, whether. Of these pronouns, only *one* and *other* are varied: as, *Nom.* One; *Gen.* One's.

SINGULAR.

Nom. and Acc. Other.
Gen. Other's.

PLURAL.

Nom. and Acc. Others.
Gen. Others'.

Declension of the Possessive Pronouns,
with Nouns.

First Person.

SINGULAR.

Nom. and Acc. My sister.
Gen. Of my sister or sister's.
Dat. To my sister.
Ab. From, by, with, or in my sister.

PLURAL.

Nom. and Acc. My sisters.
Gen. Of my sisters, or sisters'.
Dat. To my sisters.
Ab. From, by, with, or in my sisters.

Second Person.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

<i>Nom. and Acc.</i> Thy brother.	<i>Nom. and Acc.</i> Thy brothers.
<i>Gen.</i> Of thy brother, or brother's.	<i>Gen.</i> Of thy brothers, or brothers'.
<i>Dat.</i> To thy brother.	<i>Dat.</i> To thy brothers.
<i>Ab.</i> From, by, with, or in thy brother.	<i>Ab.</i> From, by, with, or in thy brothers.

Third Person. Masculine.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

<i>Nom. and Acc.</i> His box.	<i>Nom. and Acc.</i> His boxes.
<i>Gen.</i> Of his box, or box's.	<i>Gen.</i> Of his boxes, or boxes'.
<i>Dat.</i> To his box.	<i>Dat.</i> To his boxes.
<i>Ab.</i> From, by, with, or in his box.	<i>Ab.</i> From, by, with, or in his boxes.

Third Person. Feminine.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

<i>Nom. and Acc.</i> Her knife.	<i>Nom. and Acc.</i> Her knives.
<i>Gen.</i> Of her knife, or knife's.	<i>Gen.</i> Of her knives, or knives'.
<i>Dat.</i> To her knife.	<i>Dat.</i> To her knives.
<i>Ab.</i> From, by, with, or in her knife.	<i>Ab.</i> From, by, with, or in her knives.

First Person.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

<i>Nom. and Acc.</i> Our lady.	<i>Nom. and Acc.</i> Our ladies.
<i>Gen.</i> Of our lady, or lady's.	<i>Gen.</i> Of our ladies, or ladies'.
<i>Dat.</i> To our lady.	<i>Dat.</i> To our ladies.
<i>Ab.</i> From, by, with, or in our lady.	<i>Ab.</i> From, by, with, or in our ladies.

Second Person.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

<i>Nom. and Acc.</i> Your child.	<i>Nom. and Acc.</i> Your children.
<i>Gen.</i> Of your child, or child's.	<i>Gen.</i> Of your children, or children's.
<i>Dat.</i> To your child.	<i>Dat.</i> To your children.
<i>Ab.</i> From, by, with, or in your child.	<i>Ab.</i> From, by, with, or in your children.

Third Person.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

<i>Nom. and Acc.</i> Their goose.	<i>Nom. and Acc.</i> Their geese.
<i>Gen.</i> Of their goose, or goose's.	<i>Gen.</i> Of their geese, or geese's.
<i>Dat.</i> To their goose.	<i>Dat.</i> To their geese.
<i>Ab.</i> From, by, with, or in their goose.	<i>Ab.</i> From, by, with, or in their geese.

Example of the Demonstrative Pronouns declined with Nouns.

Third Person.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

<i>Nom. and Acc.</i> This genius.	<i>Nom. and Acc.</i> These geniuses.
<i>Gen.</i> Of this genius, or genius's.	<i>Gen.</i> Of these geniuses, or geniuses'.
<i>Dat.</i> To this genius.	<i>Dat.</i> To these geniuses.
<i>Ab.</i> From, by, with, or in this genius.	<i>Ab.</i> From, by, with, or in these geniuses.

Third Person.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

<i>Nom. and Acc.</i> That genius.	<i>Nom. and Acc.</i> Those genii.
<i>Gen.</i> Of that genius, or genius's.	<i>Gen.</i> Of those genii, or genii's.
<i>Dat.</i> To that genius.	<i>Dat.</i> To those genii.
<i>Ab.</i> From, by, with, or in that genius.	<i>Ab.</i> From, by, with, or in those genii.

Example of the Interrogative Pronouns, declined with Nouns.

Third Person.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

<i>Nom. and Acc.</i> Which horse?	<i>Nom. and Ac.</i> Which horses?
<i>Gen.</i> Of which horse? or which horse's?	<i>Gen.</i> Of which horses? or which horses'?
<i>Dat.</i> To which horse?	<i>Dat.</i> To which horses?
<i>Ab.</i> From, by, with, or in which horse?	<i>Ab.</i> From, by with, or in which horses?

Third Person.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

<i>Nom. and Acc.</i> What tench?	<i>Nom. and Acc.</i> What tenches?
<i>Gen.</i> Of what tench? or tench's?	<i>Gen.</i> Of what tenches? or tenches'?
<i>Dat.</i> To what tench?	<i>Dat.</i> To what tenches?
<i>Ab.</i> From, by, with, or in what tench?	<i>Ab.</i> From, by, with, or what tenches?

CHAPTER VI.

Of VERBS.

SECT. 1. *Of the Nature of Verbs in general.*

A **VERB** is a word which signifies to be, to do, to suffer: as, I am, I rule, I am ruled.

Any word is a verb to which you can prefix a personal pronoun, or the word *to*: as, I *read*; you *play*; *works*; to *write*.

There are eight kinds of Verbs; **AUXILIARY**, **ACTIVE**, **PASSIVE**, **NEUTER**, **REGULAR**, **IRREGULAR**, **DEFECTIVE**, and **IMPERSONAL**.

To Verbs belong NUMBER, PERSON, MOOD, and TENSE.

Auxiliary or helping verbs, are those by the help of which English verbs are conjugated : as, *have, be, do, shall, will, may, can, let, and must.*

Active verbs express an action that passes from the subject to the object : as, to love ; I love Adeline.

Active verbs are known by having a substantive after them.

Passive verbs express the suffering or reception of an action : as, to be loved ; Adeline is loved by me.

Passive verbs are known by their being preceded by the object.

Neuter verbs express neither action nor passion, but being : as, I am, I sleep, I sit.

Neuter verbs are known by not having a substantive after them.

Regular verbs are those whose conjugation follows the general rule : as,

Present Tense. I love. *Past.* I loved. *Participle.* Loved.

Irregular verbs are those whose conjugation does not follow the general : as,

Present. I begin. *Past.* I began. *Participle.* Begun.

Defective verbs want some of their moods, tenses, or persons : as, must, ought, can, may, shall, will.

Impersonal verbs are used in the third person singular only : as, it rains, it snows.

SECT. 2. *Of Number and Person.*

Verbs have two numbers, the SINGULAR and PLURAL: as, I read, we read; she works, they work.

There are three persons in each number: as,

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>First Person.</i>	I love.	We love.
<i>Second Person.</i>	Thou lovest.	Ye or you love.
<i>Third Person.</i>	He or she loves.	They love.

SECT. 3. *Of Moods.*

A Mood expresses the different ways an action is done by.

There are four Moods; the INFINITIVE, the INDICATIVE, the SUBJUNCTIVE, and the IMPERATIVE.

The Infinitive Mood is the root of the verb: it expresses the action barely, without specifying the time, number, or person: as, to walk, to act.

The Infinitive Mood is known by the sign *to* before it: as, to fell, to speak, to laugh.

The Indicative Mood declares or affirms an action, present, past, or future: as, I teach, I taught, I will teach.

The Subjunctive Mood represents a thing under a condition, and is generally used with conjunctions before it: as, *if* I may go; *if* you were to write; *though* she should chide me.

The Imperative Mood serves to command, intreat, forbid: as, "Learn your lesson;" "Let us stay;" "Do not speak."

SECT. 4. *Of the Tenses.*

The Tenses show the distinction of time, denoting the present, past, and future.

These three are divided into four simple, and four compound.

The four simple tenses are,

The Present Tense, which serves to declare the time present: as I write, I do write, I am writing.

The Imperfect Tense, that which is imperfectly past: as, I did write, or I was writing.

The Past or Preterite Tense, the time which is perfectly past: as, I wrote yesterday.

The Future Tense, denotes the time which is to come: as, I shall write.

The four Compound Tenses are compounded with the four simple tenses of the verbs, *To have*, and *To be*; and the participle passive of the other verb: as,

Compound of the Present Tense. I am come.

Compound of the Imperfect and Preterite Tenses. I had dined.

Compound of the Future Tense. I shall have dined.

SECT. 5. *The Conjugation of the auxiliary Verbs TO HAVE, TO BE, and TO DO.*

The conjugation of a verb is the regular combination and arrangement of its several numbers, persons, moods, and tenses.

The auxiliary and active verb **TO HAVE**, is conjugated in the following manner.

Infinitive Mood.

TO HAVE.

PARTICIPLES.

Present or Active. Having.*Past or Passive.* Had.*Compound Participle.* Having had.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| 1. <i>Perf.</i> I have. | 1. We have. |
| 2. <i>Perf.</i> Thou hast. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you have. |
| 3. <i>Perf.</i> He, she, <i>or</i> it hath }
<i>or</i> has. | 3. They have. |

IMPERFECT and PRETERITE, OF PAST TENSES.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. I had. | 1. We had. |
| 2. Thou hadst. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you had. |
| 3. He, she, <i>or</i> it had. | 3. They had. |

COMPOUND of the PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. I have had. | 1. We have had. |
| 2. Thou hast had. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you have had. |
| 3. He hath, <i>or</i> has had. | 3. They have had. |

COMPOUND of the IMPERFECT and PRETERITE
TENSES.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. I had had. | 1. We had had. |
| 2. Thou hadst had. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you had had. |
| 3. He had had. | 3. They had had. |

FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. I shall have. | 1. We shall have; |
| 2. Thou shalt <i>or</i> wilt have. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you shall <i>or</i> will have. |
| 3. He shall <i>or</i> will have, | 3. They shall <i>or</i> will have. |

Subjunctive Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Though I have, <i>or</i> may <i>or</i> can have. | 1. Though we have, <i>or</i> may <i>or</i> can have. |
| 2. Though thou have, <i>or</i> mayst <i>or</i> canst have. | 2. Though ye <i>or</i> you have, <i>or</i> may <i>or</i> can have. |
| 3. Though he have, <i>or</i> may <i>or</i> can have. | 3. Though they have, <i>or</i> may <i>or</i> can have. |

IMPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. I could, would, <i>or</i> should have. | 1. We could, would, <i>or</i> should have. |
| 2. Thou couldst, wouldst, <i>or</i> shouldst have. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you could, would, <i>or</i> should have. |
| 3. He could, would, <i>or</i> should have. | 3. They could, would, <i>or</i> should have. |

PRETERITE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1. Though I might have. | 1. Though we might have. |
| 2. Though thou mightst have. | 2. Though ye <i>or</i> you might have. |
| 3. Though he might have. | 3. Though they might have. |

COMPOUND of the PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. If I may *or* can have had.
2. If thou mayst *or* canst have had.
3. If he may *or* can have had.

PLURAL.

1. If we may *or* can have had.
2. If ye *or* you may *or* can have had.
3. If they may *or* can have had.

COMPOUND of the IMPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I could, should, *or* would have had.
2. Thou couldst, shouldst, *or* wouldst have had.
3. He could, should, *or* would have had.

PLURAL.

1. We could, would, *or* should have had.
2. Ye *or* you could, would, *or* should have had.
3. They could, would, *or* should have had.

COMPOUND of the PRETERITE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. Though I might have had.
2. Though thou mightst have had.
3. Though he might have had.

PLURAL.

1. Though we might have had.
2. Though ye *or* you might have had.
3. Though they might have had.

COMPOUND of the FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I shall have had.
2. Thou shalt *or* wilt have had.
3. He shall *or* will have had.

PLURAL.

1. We shall have had.
2. Ye *or* you shall *or* will have had.
3. They shall *or* will have had.

Imperative Mood.

SINGULAR.

1. Let me have.
2. Have thou, *or* do thou have.
3. Let him have.

PLURAL.

1. Let us have.
2. Have ye *or* you, *or* do ye *or* you have.
3. Let them have.

The auxiliary and neuter Verb TO BE, is conjugated as follows :

Infinitive Mood.

TO BE.

PARTICIPLES.

Active. Being. *Passive.* Been.
Compound Participle. Having been.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I am.
2. Thou art.
3. He, she, *or* it is.

PLURAL.

1. We are.
2. Ye *or* you are
3. They are.

IMPERFECT and PRETERITE TENSES.

SINGULAR.

1. I was.
2. Thou wast.
3. He was.

PLURAL.

1. We were.
2. Ye *or* you were
3. They were.

COMPOUND of the PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. I have been. | 1. We have been. |
| 2. Thou hast been. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you have been. |
| 3. He hath, <i>or</i> has been. | 3. They have been. |

COMPOUND of the IMPERFECT and PRETERITE
TENSES.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. I had been. | 1. We had been. |
| 2. Thou hadst been. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you had been. |
| 3. He had been. | 3. They had been. |

FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. I shall be. | 1. We shall be. |
| 2. Thou shalt, <i>or</i> wilt be. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you, shall <i>or</i> will be. |
| 3. He shall, <i>or</i> will be. | 3. They shall, <i>or</i> will be. |

Subjunctive Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Though I be, <i>or</i> may, <i>or</i>
can be. | 1. Though we be, <i>or</i> may,
<i>or</i> can be. |
| 2. Though thou be, <i>or</i> mayst,
<i>or</i> canst be. | 2. Though ye <i>or</i> you be, <i>or</i>
may <i>or</i> can be. |
| 3. Though he be, <i>or</i> may, <i>or</i>
can be. | 3. Though they be, <i>or</i> may
<i>or</i> can be. |

IMPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. I could, would, <i>or</i> should
be. | 1. We could, would, <i>or</i>
should be. |
| 2. Thou couldst, wouldst, <i>or</i>
shouldst be. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you could, would,
<i>or</i> should be. |
| 3. He could, would, <i>or</i> should
be. | 3. They could, would, <i>or</i>
should be. |

PRETERITE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Though I were, <i>or</i> might
be. | 1. Though we were, <i>or</i> might
be. |
| 2. Though thou wert, <i>or</i>
mightst be. | 2. Though ye <i>or</i> you were,
<i>or</i> might be. |
| 3. Though he were, <i>or</i> might
be. | 3. Though they were, <i>or</i>
might be. |

COMPOUND of the PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Though I may, <i>or</i> can
have been. | 1. Though we may, <i>or</i> can
have been. |
| 2. Though thou mayst, <i>or</i>
canst have been. | 2. Though ye <i>or</i> you may,
<i>or</i> can have been. |
| 3. Though he may, <i>or</i> can
have been. | 3. Though they may, <i>or</i>
can have been. |

COMPOUND of the IMPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. I could, would, <i>or</i> should
have been. | 1. We could, would, <i>or</i> should
have been. |
| 2. Thou couldst, wouldst,
<i>or</i> shouldst have been. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you could, would,
<i>or</i> should have been. |
| 3. He could, would, <i>or</i> should
have been. | 3. They could, would, <i>or</i>
should have been. |

COMPOUND of the PRETERITE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. If I might have been.
2. If thou mightst have been.
3. If he might have been.

PLURAL.

1. If we might have been.
2. If ye or you might have been.
3. If they might have been.

COMPOUND of the FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I shall have been.
2. Thou shalt, or wilt have been.
3. He shall, or will have been.

PLURAL.

1. We shall have been.
2. Ye or you shall or will have been.
3. They shall or will have been.

Imperative Mood.

SINGULAR.

1. Let me be.
2. Be thou, or do thou be.
3. Let him be.

PLURAL.

1. Let us be.
2. Be ye or you, or do ye or you.
3. Let them be.

Conjugation of the active and auxiliary Verb to do.

Infinitive Mood.

TO DO.

PARTICIPLES.

Active. Doing. *Passive.* Done.

Comp. Part. Having done.

COMPOUND of the IMPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. I could, would, <i>or</i> should have done. | 1. We could, would, <i>or</i> should have done. |
| 2. Thou couldst, wouldst, <i>or</i> shouldst have done. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you could, would, <i>or</i> should have done. |
| 3. He could, would, <i>or</i> should have done. | 3. They could, would, <i>or</i> should have done. |

COMPOUND of the PRETERITE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. Though I might have done. | 1. Though we might have done. |
| 2. Though thou mightst have done. | 2. Though ye <i>or</i> you might have done. |
| 3. Though he might have done. | 3. Though they might have done. |

COMPOUND of the FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. I shall have done. | 1. We shall have done. |
| 2. Thou shalt, <i>or</i> wilt have done. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you shall, <i>or</i> will have done. |
| 3. He shall, <i>or</i> will have done. | 3. They shall, <i>or</i> will have done. |

Imperative Mood.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Let me do. | 1. Let us do. |
| 2. Do, <i>or</i> do thou. | 2. Do, <i>or</i> do ye <i>or</i> you. |
| 3. Let him do. | 3. Let them do. |

SECT. 6. *The Conjugation of Regular Verbs.*

A regular active Verb is conjugated in the following manner :

Infinitive Mood.

TO LOVE.

PARTICIPLES.

Active. Loving. *Passive.* Loved.
Compound Participle. Having loved.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. I love, <i>or</i> do love. | 1. We love, <i>or</i> do love. |
| 2. Thou lovest, <i>or</i> dost love. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you love, <i>or</i> do love. |
| 3. He, she, <i>or</i> it, loveth,
loves, <i>or</i> doth, <i>or</i> does
love. | 3. They love, <i>or</i> do love. |

IMPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. I did love. | 1. We did love. |
| 2. Thou didst love. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you did love. |
| 3. He did love. | 3. They did love. |

PRETERITE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. I loved. | 1. We loved. |
| 2. Thou lovedst. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you loved. |
| 3. He loved. | 3. They loved. |

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I do, *or* am doing.
2. Thou dost, *or* art doing.
3. He, she, *or* it doth, }
does, *or* is doing.

PLURAL.

1. We do, *or* are doing.
2. Ye *or* you do, *or* are doing.
3. They do, *or* are doing.

IMPERFECT and PRETERITE TENSES.

SINGULAR.

1. I did, *or* was doing.
2. Thou didst, *or* wast doing.
3. He did, *or* was doing.

PLURAL.

1. We did, *or* were doing.
2. Ye *or* you did, *or* were doing.
3. They did, *or* were doing.

COMPOUND of the PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I have done.
2. Thou hast done.
3. He hath, *or* has done.

PLURAL.

1. We have done.
2. Ye *or* you have done.
3. They have done.

COMPOUND of the IMPERFECT and PRETERITE TENSES.

SINGULAR.

1. I had done.
2. Thou hadst done.
3. He had done.

PLURAL.

1. We had done.
2. Ye *or* you had done.
3. They had done.

FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I shall do.
2. Thou shalt, *or* wilt do.
3. He shall, *or* will do.

PLURAL.

1. We shall, *or* will do.
2. Ye *or* you shall, *or* will do.
3. They shall, *or* will do.

Subjunctive Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. Though I may, *or* can do.
2. Though thou mayst, *or* canst do.
3. Though he may, *or* can do.

PLURAL.

1. Though we may, *or* can do.
2. Though ye *or* you may, *or* can do.
3. Though they may, *or* can do.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I could, would, *or* should do.
2. Thou couldst, wouldst, *or* shouldst do.
3. He could, would, *or* should do.

PLURAL.

1. We could, would, *or* should do.
2. Ye *or* you could, would, *or* should do.
3. They could, would, *or* should do.

PRETERITE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. Though I might do.
2. Though thou mightst do.
3. Though he might do.

PLURAL.

1. Though we might do.
2. Though ye *or* you might do.
3. Though they might do.

COMPOUND of the PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. Though I may, *or* can have done.
2. Though thou mayst, *or* canst have done.
3. Though he may, *or* can have done.

PLURAL.

1. Though we may, *or* can have done.
2. Though ye *or* you may, *or* can have done.
3. Though they may, *or* can have done.

COMPOUND of the PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I have loved.
2. Thou hast loved.
3. He hath, *or* has loved.

PLURAL.

1. We have loved.
2. Ye *or* you have loved.
3. They have loved.

COMPOUND of the IMPERFECT and PRETERITE
TENSES.

SINGULAR.

1. I had loved.
2. Thou hadst loved.
3. He had loved.

PLURAL.

1. We had loved.
2. Ye *or* you had loved.
3. They had loved.

FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I shall love.
2. Thou shalt, *or* wilt love.
3. He shall, *or* will love.

PLURAL.

1. We shall love.
2. Ye *or* you shall, *or* will love.
3. They shall, *or* will love.

Subjunctive Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. Though I may, *or* can love.
2. Though thou mayst, *or* canst love.
3. Though he may, *or* can love.

PLURAL.

1. Though we may, *or* can love.
2. Though ye *or* you may, *or* can love.
3. Though they may, *or* can love.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I could, would, *or* should love.
2. Thou couldst, wouldst, *or* shouldst love.
3. He could, would, *or* should love.

PLURAL.

1. We could, would, *or* should love.
2. Ye *or* you could, would, *or* should love.
3. They could, would, *or* should love.

PRETERITE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. Though I might love.
2. Though thou mightst love.
3. Though he might love.

PLURAL.

1. Though we might love.
2. Though ye *or* you might love.
3. Though they might love.

COMPOUND of the PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. Though I may, *or* can have loved.
2. Though thou mayst, *or* canst have loved.
3. Though he may, *or* can have loved.

PLURAL.

1. Though we may, *or* can have loved.
2. Though ye *or* you may, *or* can have loved.
3. Though they may, *or* can have loved.

COMPOUND of the IMPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I could, would, *or* should have loved.
2. Thou couldst, wouldst, *or* shouldst have loved.
3. He could, would, *or* should have loved.

PLURAL.

1. We could, would, *or* should have loved.
2. Ye *or* you could, would, *or* should have loved.
3. They could, would, *or* should have loved.

COMPOUND of the PRETERITE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Though I might have loved. | 1. Though we might have loved. |
| 2. Though thou mightst have loved. | 2. Though ye or you might have loved. |
| 3. Though he might have loved. | 3. Though they might have loved. |

COMPOUND of the FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. I shall have loved. | 1. We shall have loved. |
| 2. Thou shalt, or wilt have loved. | 2. Ye or you shall, or will have loved. |
| 3. He shall, or will have loved. | 3. They shall, or will have loved. |

Imperative Mood.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. Let me love. | 1. Let us love. |
| 2. Love thou, or do thou love. | 2. Love ye or you, or do ye or you love. |
| 3. Let him love. | 3. Let them love. |

SECT. 7. *Conjugation of an Irregular and Passive Verb.*

Infinitive Mood.

TO BE TAUGHT.

PARTICIPLES.

- Active.* Being taught. *Passive.* Taught.
Comp. Part. Having been taught.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I am taught.
2. Thou art taught.
3. He is taught.

PLURAL.

1. We are taught.
2. Ye *or* you are taught.
3. They are taught.

IMPERFECT and PRETERITE TENSES.

SINGULAR.

1. I was taught.
2. Thou wast taught.
3. He was taught.

PLURAL.

1. We were taught.
2. Ye *or* you were taught.
3. They were taught.

COMPOUND of the PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I have been taught.
2. Thou hast been taught.
3. He hath *or* has been taught.

PLURAL.

1. We have been taught.
2. Ye *or* you have been taught.
3. They have been taught.

COMPOUND of the IMPERFECT and PRETERITE TENSES.

SINGULAR.

1. I had been taught.
2. Thou hadst been taught.
3. He had been taught.

PLURAL.

1. We had been taught.
2. Ye *or* you had been taught.
3. They had been taught.

FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I shall be taught.
2. Thou shalt, *or* wilt be taught.
3. He shall, *or* will be taught.

PLURAL.

1. We shall be taught.
2. Ye *or* you shall, *or* will be taught.
3. They shall, *or* will be taught.

Subjunctive Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. If I may, *or* can be taught.
2. If thou mayst, *or* canst be taught.
3. If he may, *or* can be taught.

PLURAL.

1. If we may, *or* can be taught.
2. If ye *or* you may, *or* can be taught.
3. If they may, *or* can be taught.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I could, would, *or* should be taught.
2. Thou couldst, wouldst, *or* shouldst be taught.
3. He could, would, *or* should be taught.

PLURAL.

1. We could, would, *or* should be taught.
2. Ye *or* you could, would, *or* should be taught.
3. They could, would, *or* should be taught.

PRETERITE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. If I might be taught.
2. If thou mightst be taught.
3. If he might be taught.

PLURAL.

1. If we might be taught.
2. If ye *or* you might be taught.
3. If they might be taught.

COMPOUND of the PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. Though I may, *or* can have been taught.
2. Though thou mayst, *or* canst have been taught.
3. Though he may, *or* can have been taught.

PLURAL.

1. Though we may, *or* can have been taught.
2. Though ye *or* you may, *or* can have been taught.
3. Though they may, *or* can have been taught.

COMPOUND of the IMPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I could, would, *or* should have been taught
2. Thou couldst, wouldst, *or* shouldst have been taught.
3. He could, would, *or* should have been taught.

PLURAL.

1. We could, would, *or* should have been taught.
2. Ye *or* you could, would, *or* should have been taught.
3. They could, would, *or* should have been taught.

COMPOUND of the PRETERITE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. Though I might have been taught.
2. Though thou mightst have been taught.
3. Though he might have been taught.

PLURAL.

1. Though we might have been taught.
2. Though ye *or* you might have been taught.
3. Though they might have been taught.

COMPOUND of the FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I shall have been taught.
2. Thou shalt, *or* wilt have been taught.
3. He shall, *or* will have been taught.

PLURAL.

1. We shall have been taught.
2. Ye *or* you, shall *or* will have been taught.
3. They shall, *or* will have been taught.

Imperative Mood.

SINGULAR.

1. Let me be taught.
2. Be thou taught, *or* do thou be taught.
3. Let him be taught.

PLURAL.

1. Let us be taught.
2. Be ye *or* you taught, *or* do ye *or* you be taught.
3. Let them be taught.

SECT 8. *Conjugation of a Defective Verb.*

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I ought.
2. Thou oughtest.
3. He or she ought.

PLURAL.

1. We ought.
2. Ye or you ought.
3. They ought.

SECT. 9. *Conjugation of an Active, Neuter, Irregular Verb, Interrogatively.*

The Infinitive and Imperative Moods do not admit of an interrogation.

Infinitive Mood.

TO BEGIN.

PARTICIPLES.

Active. Beginning. *Passive.* Begun.
Comp. Part. Having begun.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. Do I begin?
2. Dost thou begin?
3. Doth or does he, she, }
or it begin?

PLURAL.

1. Do we begin?
2. Do ye or you begin?
3. Do they begin?

IMPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. Did I begin?
2. Didst thou begin?
3. Did he begin?

PLURAL.

1. Did we begin?
2. Did ye or you begin?
3. Did they begin?

PRETERITE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. Began I?
2. Didst thou begin?
3. Began he?

PLURAL.

1. Began we?
2. Began ye *or* you?
3. Began they?

COMPOUND of the PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. Have I begun?
2. Hast thou begun?
3. Hath, *or* has he begun?

PLURAL.

1. Have we begun?
2. Have ye *or* you begun?
3. Have they begun?

COMPOUND of the IMPERFECT and PRETERITE
TENSES.

SINGULAR.

1. Had I begun?
2. Hadst thou begun?
3. Had he begun?

PLURAL.

1. Had we begun?
2. Had ye *or* you begun?
3. Had they begun?

FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. Shall I begin?
2. Shalt *or* wilt thou begin?
3. Shall *or* will he begin?

PLURAL.

1. Shall we begin?
2. Shall *or* will ye *or* you begin?
3. Shall *or* will they begin?

Subjunctive Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. May *or* can I begin?
2. Mayst *or* canst thou begin?
3. May *or* can he begin?

PLURAL.

1. May *or* can we begin?
2. May *or* can ye *or* you begin?
3. May *or* can they begin?

IMPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Could, would, <i>or</i> should
I begin? | 1. Could, would, <i>or</i> should
we begin? |
| 2. Couldst, wouldst, <i>or</i> shouldst
thou begin? | 2. Could, would, <i>or</i> should
ye <i>or</i> you begin? |
| 3. Could, would, <i>or</i> should
he begin? | 3. Could, would, <i>or</i> should
they begin? |

PRETERITE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Might I begin? | 1. Might we begin? |
| 2. Mightst thou begin? | 2. Might ye <i>or</i> you begin? |
| 3. Might he begin? | 3. Might they begin? |

COMPOUND of the PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. May <i>or</i> can I have be-
gun? | 1. May <i>or</i> can we have be-
gun? |
| 2. Mayst <i>or</i> canst thou have
begun? | 2. May <i>or</i> can ye <i>or</i> you
have begun? |
| 3. May <i>or</i> can he have be-
gun? | 3. May <i>or</i> can they have be-
gun? |

COMPOUND of the IMPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Could, would, <i>or</i> should
I have begun? | 1. Could, would, <i>or</i> should
we have begun? |
| 2. Couldst, wouldst, <i>or</i> should
thou have begun? | 2. Could, would, <i>or</i> should
ye <i>or</i> you have begun? |
| 3. Could, would, <i>or</i> should
he have begun? | 3. Could, would, <i>or</i> should
they have begun? |

COMPOUND of the PRETERITE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. Might I have begun?
2. Mightst thou have begun?
3. Might he have begun?

PLURAL.

1. Might we have begun?
2. Might ye or you have begun?
3. Might they have begun?

COMPOUND of the FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. Shall I have begun?
2. Shalt or wilt thou have begun?
3. Shall or will he have begun?

PLURAL.

1. Shall we have begun?
2. Shall or will ye or you have begun?
3. Shall or will they have begun?

Imperative Mood.

SINGULAR.

1. Let me begin.
2. Begin thou, or do thou begin.
3. Let him begin.

PLURAL.

1. Let us begin,
2. Begin ye or you, or do ye or you begin.
3. Let them begin.

SECT. 10. *Conjugation of an Active, Neuter, Irregular Verb, negatively.*

Infinitive Mood.

NOT TO KNOW.

PARTICIPLES.

Active. Not knowing. *Passive.* Not known.
Comp. Part. Not having known.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I do not know.
2. Thou dost not know.
3. He, she, or it doth or does }
not know.

PLURAL.

1. We do not know.
2. Ye or you do not know.
3. They do not know.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I did not know.
2. Thou didst not know.
3. He did not know.

PLURAL.

1. We did not know.
2. Ye or you did not know.
3. They did not know.

PRETERITE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I knew not.
2. Thou knewest not.
3. He knew not.

PLURAL.

1. We knew not.
2. Ye or you knew not.
3. They knew not.

COMPOUND of the PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I have not known.
2. Thou hast not known.
3. He hath, or has not known.

PLURAL.

1. We have not known.
2. Ye or you have not known.
3. They have not known.

COMPOUND of the IMPERFECT and PRETERITE TENSES.

SINGULAR.

1. I had not known.
2. Thou hadst not known.
3. He had not known.

PLURAL.

1. We had not known.
2. Ye or you had not known.
3. They had not known.

FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I shall not know.
2. Thou shalt *or* wilt not know.
3. He shall *or* will not know.

PLURAL.

1. We shall not know.
2. Ye *or* you shall *or* will not know.
3. They shall *or* will not know.

Subjunctive Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. Though I may *or* can not know.
2. Though thou mayst *or* canst not know.
3. Though he may *or* can not know.

PLURAL.

1. Though we may *or* can not know.
2. Though ye *or* you may, *or* cannot know.
3. Though they may *or* can not know.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I could, would, *or* should not know.
2. Thou couldst, wouldst, *or* shouldst not know.
3. He could, would, *or* should not know.

PLURAL.

1. We could, would, *or* should not know.
2. Ye *or* you could, would, *or* should not know.
3. They could, would, *or* should not know.

PRETERITE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. Though I might not know.
2. Though thou mightst not know.
3. Though he might not know.

PLURAL.

1. Though we might not know.
2. Though ye *or* you might not know.
3. Though they might not know.

COMPOUND of the PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Though I may, <i>or</i> can
not have known. | 1. Though we may, <i>or</i> can
not have known. |
| 2. Though thou mayst, <i>or</i>
canst not have known. | 2. Though ye <i>or</i> you may,
<i>or</i> can not have known. |
| 3. Though he may, <i>or</i> can
not have known. | 3. Though they, <i>or</i> can not
have known. |

COMPOUND of the IMPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. I could, would, <i>or</i> should
not have known. | 1. We could, would, <i>or</i> should
not have known. |
| 2. Thou couldst, wouldst, <i>or</i>
shouldst not have known. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you could, would,
<i>or</i> should not have know. |
| 3. He could, would, <i>or</i> should
not have known. | 3. They could, would, <i>or</i>
should not have known. |

COMPOUND of the PRETERITE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Though I might not have
known. | 1. Though we might not
have known. |
| 2. Though thou mightst not
have known. | 2. Though ye <i>or</i> you might
not have known. |
| 3. Though he might not have
known. | 3. Though they might not
have known. |

COMPOUND of the FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. I shall not have known. | 1. We shall not have known. |
| 2. Thou shalt <i>or</i> wilt not have
known. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you shall, <i>or</i> will
not have known. |
| 3. He shall <i>or</i> will not have
known. | 3. They shall <i>or</i> will not
have known. |

Imperative Mood.

SINGULAR.

1. Do not let me know.
2. Do not thou know.
3. Do not let him know.

PLURAL.

1. Do not let us know.
2. Do not ye *or* you know.
3. Do not let them know.

SECT. 11. *Conjugation of an Active, Neuter, Irregular Verb, interrogatively and negatively.*

Infinitive Mood.

TO SEE.

PARTICIPLES.

Active. Seeing. *Passive.* Seen.*Comp. Part.* Having seen.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. Do I not see?
2. Dost thou not see?
3. Doth *or* does he, she, *or* }
it not see?

PLURAL.

1. Do we not see?
2. Do ye *or* you not see?
3. Do they not see?

IMPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. Did I not see?
2. Didst thou not see?
3. Did he not see?

PLURAL.

1. Did we not see?
2. Did ye *or* you not see?
3. Did they not see?

PRETERITE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. Saw I not?
2. Sawst thou not?
3. Saw he not?

PLURAL.

1. Saw we not?
2. Saw ye *or* you not?
3. Saw they not?

COMPOUND of the PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Have I not seen? | 1. Have we not seen? |
| 2. Hast thou not seen? | 2. Have ye <i>or</i> you not seen? |
| 3. Hath <i>or</i> has he not seen? | 3. Have they not seen? |

COMPOUND of the IMPERFECT and PRETERITE TENSES.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Had I not seen? | 1. Had we not seen? |
| 2. Hadst thou not seen? | 2. Had ye <i>or</i> you not seen? |
| 3. Had he not seen? | 3. Had they not seen? |

FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Shall I not see? | 1. Shall we not see? |
| 2. Shalt <i>or</i> wilt thou not see? | 2. Shall <i>or</i> will ye <i>or</i> you not see? |
| 3. Shall <i>or</i> will he not see? | 3. Shall they not see? |

Subjunctive Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. May <i>or</i> can I not see? | 1. May <i>or</i> can we not see? |
| 2. Mayst <i>or</i> canst thou not see? | 2. May <i>or</i> can ye <i>or</i> you not see? |
| 3. May <i>or</i> can he not see? | 3. May <i>or</i> can they not see? |

IMPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Could, would, <i>or</i> should I not see? | 1. Could, would, <i>or</i> should we not see? |
| 2. Couldst, wouldst, <i>or</i> shouldst thou not see? | 2. Could, would, <i>or</i> should ye <i>or</i> you not see? |
| 3. Could, would, <i>or</i> should he not see? | 3. Could, would, <i>or</i> should they not see? |

PRETERITE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. Might I not see?
2. Mightst thou not see?
3. Might he not see?

PLURAL.

1. Might we not see?
2. Might ye *or* you not see?
3. Might they not see?

COMPOUND of the PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. May *or* can I not have seen?
2. Mayst *or* canst thou not have seen?
3. May *or* can he not have seen?

PLURAL.

1. May *or* can we not have seen?
2. May *or* can ye *or* you not have seen?
3. May *or* can they not have seen?

COMPOUND of the IMPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. Could, would, *or* should I not have seen?
2. Couldst, wouldst, *or* shouldst thou not have seen?
3. Could, would, *or* should he not have seen?

PLURAL.

1. Could, would, *or* should we not have seen?
2. Could, would, *or* should ye *or* you not have seen?
3. Could, would, *or* should they not have seen?

COMPOUND of the PRETERITE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. Might I not have seen?
2. Mightst thou not have seen?
3. Might he not have seen?

PLURAL.

1. Might we not have seen?
2. Might ye *or* you not have seen?
3. Might they not have seen?

COMPOUND of the FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. Shall I not have seen?
2. Shalt *or* wilt thou not have seen?
3. Shall *or* will he not have seen?

PLURAL.

1. Shall we not have seen?
2. Shall *or* will ye *or* you not have seen?
3. Shall *or* will they not have seen?

Imperative Mood.

SINGULAR.

1. Let me fee.
2. See thou, *or* do thou
fee.
3. Let him fee.

PLURAL.

1. Let us fee.
2. See ye *or* you, *or* do ye *or*
you fee.
3. Let them fee.

SECT. 12. *Conjugation of an Active Regular Impersonal Verb.*

Infinitive Mood

TO RAIN.

PARTICIPLES.

Active. Raining. *Passive.* Rained.
Comp. Part. Having rained.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

It rains, doth *or* does rain, or is raining.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

It did rain, *or* was raining.

PRETERITE TENSE.

It rained.

COMPOUND of the PRESENT TENSE.

It hath *or* has rained.

COMPOUND of the IMPERFECT and PRETERITE TENSES.

It had rained.

FUTURE TENSE.

It will rain.

Subjunctive Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

Though it may rain.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

It could, would, *or* should rain.

PRETERITE TENSE.

Though it might rain.

COMPOUND of the PRESENT TENSE.

Though it may have rained.

COMPOUND of the IMPERFECT TENSE.

It could, would, *or* should have rained.

COMPOUND of the PRETERITE TENSE.

Though it might have rained.

COMPOUND of the FUTURE TENSE.

It will have rained.

Imperative Mood.

Let it rain.

SECT. 13. *Of Irregular Verbs.*

v. a. stands for Verb Active; *n.* for Verb Neuter.

A List of the Irregular Verbs.

	PRESENT.	PRETERITE.	PART. PAS.
<i>v. a. & n.</i> Abide,		abode,	abode.
<i>v. n.</i> Am,		was,	been.
<i>v. n.</i> Arise,		arose,	arisen,
<i>v. a. & n.</i> Awake,		awoke, <i>r.</i>	awaked.
<i>v. a.</i> { Bear, to bring { forth,		} bare,	born.

	PRESENT.	PRETERITE.	PART. PAS.
v. a.	Bear, to carry,	bore,	borne.
v. a. & n.	Beat,	beat,	beat, <i>or</i> beaten.
v. a. & n.	Begin,	began,	begun.
v. a. & n.	Bend,	bent, R.	bent R.
v. n.	Bereave,	bereft, R.	bereft, R.
v. a.	Befeech,	befought,	befought.
v. a.	Bid,	bade, bad, bid,	bidden, bid.
v. a. & n.	Bind,	bound,	bound.
v. a. & n.	Bite,	bit,	bitten, bit.
v. a. & n.	Bleed,	bled,	bled.
v. a. & n.	Blow,	blew,	blown.
v. a. & n.	Break,	broke,	broken.
v. a. & n.	Breed,	bred,	bred.
v. a.	Bring,	brought,	brought.
v. a. & n.	Build,	built, R.	built.
v. a. & n.	Burst,	burst,	burst.
v. a. & n.	Buy,	bought,	bought.
v. a. & n.	Cast,	cast,	cast.
v. a. & n.	Catch,	caught, R.	caught, R.
v. a. & n.	Chide,	chid,	chidden, chid.
v. a. & n.	Choose,	chose,	chosen.
v. n.	{ Cleave, to ad- here, to flick, }	clave, R.	cloven.
v. a.	Cleave, to split,	clove, <i>or</i> cleft,	cleft.
v. n.	Climb,	clomb, R.	clomb, R.
v. n.	Cling,	clung,	clung.
v. a.	Clothe,	clothed,	clad, R.
v. n.	Come,	came,	come.
v. n.	Cost,	cost,	cost.
v. a. & n.	Crow,	crew, R.	crowed.
v. n.	Creep,	crept, R.	crept, R.
v. n.	Cut,	cut,	cut.
v. a.	Dare, to venture,	durst,	dared.
v. a. & n.	Deal,	dealt, R.	dealt, R.

PRESENT.	PRETERITE.	PART. PAS.
v. a. & n. Dig,	dug, R.	dug, R.
v. a. & n. Do,	did,	done.
v. a. & n. Draw,	drew,	drawn.
v. a. & n. Drive,	drove,	driven.
v. a. & n. Drink,	drank,	drunk.
v. a. & n. Dwell,	dwelt, R.	dwelt.
v. a. & n. Eat,	ate, eat,	eaten.
v. a. & n. Fall,	fell,	fallen.
v. a. & n. Feed,	fed,	fed.
v. a. & n. Feel,	felt,	felt.
v. a. & n. Fight,	fought,	fought.
v. a. Find,	found,	found.
v. n. Flee,	fled,	fled.
v. n. Fling,	flung,	flung.
v. a. & n. Fly,	flew,	flown.
v. a. Forsake,	forsook,	forfaken.
v. a. & n. Freeze,	froze,	frozen.
v. a. & n. Get,	got,	got, or gotten.
v. a. Gild,	gilt, R.	gilt, R.
v. a. & n. Gird,	girt, R.	girt, R.
v. a. & n. Give,	gave,	given.
v. n. Go,	went,	gone.
v. a. & n. Grave,	graved,	graven.
v. a. & n. Grind,	ground,	ground.
v. n. Grow,	grew.	grown.
v. a. Have,	had,	had.
v. a. & n. Hang,	hung,	hanged, or hung.
v. a. & n. Hear,	heard,	heard.
v. a. & n. Help,	helped,	helped, or holpen.
v. a. Hew,	hewed,	hewn, R.
v. a. & n. Hide,	hid,	hidden, hid.
v. a. & n. Hit,	hit,	hit.
v. a. & n. Hold,	held,	holden, or held.
v. a. Hurt,	hurt,	hurt.
v. a. & n. Keep.	kept,	kept.

PRESENT.	PRETERITE.	PART. PAS.
v. a. & n. Knit.	knit, R.	knitted, or knit.
v. a. & n. Know.	knew,	known.
v. n. Lade.	laded,	laden.
v. a. & n. Lay,	laid,	laid.
v. a. & n. Lead,	led,	led.
v. a. & n. Leave,	left,	left.
v. a. Lend,	lent,	lent.
v. a. & n. Let,	let,	let.
v. a. & n. Light,	light,	lighted, or light.
v. n. Lie, to lie down, lay,		lain.
v. a. Load,	loaded,	laden, R.
v. a. & n. Lose,	lost,	lost.
v. a. & n. Make,	made,	made.
v. a. & n. Meet,	met,	met.
v. a. & n. Mow,	mowed,	mown.
v. a. Pay,	paid,	paid.
v. a. & n. Put,	put,	put.
v. a. & n. Read,	read,	read.
v. a. Rend,	rent,	rent.
v. a. Rid,	rid,	rid.
v. a. & n. Ride,	rode,	ridden, or rid.
v. a. & n. Ring,	rang, rung,	rung.
v. n. Rise,	rose,	risen.
v. a. & n. Rive,	rived,	ripen.
v. a. & n. Run,	ran,	run.
v. a. Saw,	sawed,	sawn, R.
v. a. & n. Say.	said,	said.
v. a. & n. See,	saw,	seen.
v. a. & n. Seek,	sought,	sought.
v. a. & n. Seeth,	seethed,	sodden.
v. a. & n. Sell,	fold,	fold.
v. a. & n. Send,	sent,	sent.
v. a. & n. Set,	set,	set.
v. a. & n. Shake,	shook,	shaken.
v. a. & n. Shape,	shaped,	shaped, R.

	PRESENT.	PRETERITE.	PART. PAS.
v. a.	Shave,	shaved,	shaven.
v. a.	Shear,	sheared,	shorn.
v. a. & n.	Shed,	shed,	shed.
v. n.	Shine,	shone, R.	shone, R.
v. a. & n.	Show,	showed,	shown.
v. a.	Shoe,	shod,	shod.
v. a. & n.	Shoot,	shot,	shot.
v. a. & n.	Shrink,	shrank,	shrank.
v. a.	Shred,	shred,	shred.
v. a. & n.	Shut,	shut,	shut.
v. a. & n.	Sing,	sung,	sung.
v. a. & n.	Sink,	sunk,	sunk.
v. a. & n.	Sit,	sat,	sitten, <i>or</i> sat.
v. a.	Slay,	slew,	slain.
v. n.	Sleep,	slept,	slept.
v. a. & n.	Slide,	slid,	slidden, <i>or</i> slid.
v. a. & n.	Sling,	slung,	slung.
v. a. & n.	Slink,	slunk,	slunk.
v. a.	Slit,	slit, R.	slitted, <i>or</i> slit.
v. a. & n.	Smite,	smote,	smitten.
v. a. & n.	Sow,	sowed,	sown, R.
v. a. & n.	Speak,	spoke,	spoken.
v. a. & n.	Speed,	sped,	sped.
v. a. & n.	Spend,	spent,	spent.
v. a. & n.	Spill,	spilt, R.	spilt, R.
v. a. & n.	Spin,	spun,	spun.
v. a. & n.	Spit,	spat,	spitten.
v. a. & n.	Split,	split,	split.
v. a. & n.	Spread,	spread,	spread.
v. a. & n.	Spring,	sprang, sprung,	sprung.
v. a. & n.	Stand,	stood,	stood.
v. a. & n.	Steal,	stole,	stolen.
v. a. & n.	Stick,	stuck,	stuck.
v. a.	Sting,	stung,	stung.
v. n.	Stink,	stunk,	stunk.

PRESENT.	PRETERITE.	PART. PAS.
v. a. & n. Stride,	strode, or strid,	stridden.
v. a. Strike,	struck,	stricken, or struck
v. a. String,	strung,	strung.
v. n. Strive,	strove,	striven.
v. a. { Strow, or frew,	strowed or frewed,	strown, strowed, frewed.
v. a. & n. Swear,	fwore,	fworn.
v. a. & n. Sweat,	fwheat,	fwheat.
v. a. & n. Swell,	fwelled,	fwollen, R.
v. a. & n. Sweep,	fwept,	fwept.
v. a. & n. Swim, to float,	fwam, fwum,	fwum,
v. a. & n. Swing,	fwung,	fwung,
v. n. Take,	took,	taken.
v. a. & n. Teach,	taught,	taught.
v. n. Tear,	tore,	torn.
v. a. & n. Tell,	told,	told.
v. a. & n. Think,	thought,	thought.
v. n. Thrive,	throve, R.	thriven.
v. n. Throw, to sling,	threw,	thrown.
v. a. & n. Thrust,	thrust,	thrust.
v. a. Tread,	trod,	trodden.
v. a. & n. Wax,	waxed,	waxen, R.
v. a. & n. Wear,	wore,	worn.
v. a. & n. Weave,	wove, R.	woven, R.
v. a. & n. Weep,	wept,	wept.
v. a. & n. Win,	won,	won.
v. a. & n. Wind,	wound,	wound.
v. a. & n. Work,	wrought, R.	{ wrought, or worked.
v. a. & n. Wring,	wrung, R.	{ wrung, or wringed.
v. a. & n. Write,	wrote,	written.

Some of the preceding verbs will be found to be conjugated regularly, as well as irregularly, and are marked with an R.

SECT. 14. *The principal Defective Verbs are these :*

PRESENT.	PRETERITE.	PART. PAS.
Can,	could,	_____
May,	might,	_____
Shall,	should,	_____
Will,	would,	_____
Must,	must,	_____
Ought,	ought,	_____
_____	quoth,	_____

Those verbs which are called Imperpersonal, are conjugated with the third person only : as, " It rains, it snows, it hails, it lightens, it thunders."

CHAPTER VII.

Of PARTICIPLES.

PARTICIPLES are so called because they partake of the nature of a verb, and of that of an adjective : as, " I am learned, he is a learned man ;" " She is pleased, she is a pleasing girl."

There are three Participles, the PRESENT or Active, the PASSIVE or Past, and the COMPOUND Participle : as, loving, loved, having loved.

The Participle Active marks the action which is then doing, and ends with *ing* : as, punishing, teaching, giving.

The Participle Passive shows an action which is done, and generally ends in *ed*, *t*, or *n* : as, punished, taught, given.

The auxiliary verb that is placed before a participle is generally a compound tense.

Participles have neither gender, number, person,

nor case, no more than the following parts of speech, viz. Adverbs, Prepositions, Conjunctions, and Interjections, which are all indeclinable.

CHAPTER VIII.

Of ADVERBS.

AN ADVERB is a part of speech joined to a verb, an adjective, and sometimes to another adverb, to express some quality or circumstance respecting it: as, "She reads *well*;" "She writes *very correctly*."

Some Adverbs are compared; viz. Soon, sooner, soonest; often, oftener, oftenest. And those ending in *ly*, are compared by *more* and *most*: as, wisely, more wisely, most wisely.

An Adverb requires no word after it.

An Adverb may be generally known by its answering the questions How? How much? When or where? as, "He reads *well*;" the answer to the question, How does he read? is, *well*.

Adverbs, though very numerous, may be reduced to certain classes, the chief of which are those of Time, Place, Quantity, Number, Order, Affirmation, Negation, Doubt, Interrogation, Manner or Quality, and Comparison.

I. Of TIME: as, Now, to-day, already, before, early, lately, yesterday, heretofore, hitherto, long since, long ago, to-morrow, not yet, hereafter, henceforth, henceforward, by and by, instantly, presently, immediately, straightways, oft, often, oft-times, oftentimes, sometimes, soon, seldom, daily, weekly, monthly, yearly, always, when, then, ever, never, again, &c.

2. Of PLACE: as, Here, there, where, elsewhere, anywhere, everywhere, somewhere, nowhere, herein, whither, hither, thither, upward, downward, forward, backward, whence, hence, thence, whithersoever, &c.

3. Of QUANTITY: as, Much, little, sufficiently, how much, how great, enough, abundantly, &c.

4. Of NUMBER: as, Once, twice, thrice, &c.

5. Of ORDER: as, First, secondly, thirdly, fourthly, fifthly, lastly, finally, &c.

6. Of AFFIRMATION: as, Verily, truly, undoubtedly, doubtless, certainly, yea, yes, surely, indeed, really, &c.

7. Of NEGATION: as, Nay, no, not, by no means, not at all, never, in no wise, &c.

8. Of doubt: as, Perhaps, peradventure, possibly, perchance, &c.

9. Of INTERROGATION: as, How, why, wherefore, whether, &c.

10. Of MANNER OR QUALITY: as, Wisely, foolishly, justly, unjustly, quickly, slowly, &c. Adverbs of quality, are the most numerous kind; and they are generally formed by adding the termination *ly* to an adjective or participle: as, delightful, delightfully; charming, charmingly; or changing *le* into *ly*: as, idle, idly; able, ably.

11. Of COMPARISON: as, More, most; better, best; worse, worst; less, least; as, So, very, almost, little, alike, than, &c.

CHAPTER IX.

Of PREPOSITIONS.

A PREPOSITION is a part of speech put before nouns, pronouns, and verbs, to connect them in a sentence, and to show the relation between them.

Prepositions are known by governing the accusative case.

Prepositions require some word after them.

Prepositions are separable or inseparable.

The separable Prepositions are used separately from other words: as, above, about, &c.

The inseparable Prepositions are used only in the composition of words: as, Be, fore, mis, &c. betimes, foretel, misconduct, &c.

The following is a list of the principal prepositions :

Above	Beneath	For	Through
About	Beside	From	Till
According	Besides	In	To
After	Between	Into	Towards
Against	Betwixt	Near	Up
Along	Beyond	Nigh	Upon
Among	By	Of	Until
Amongst	Concerning	Off	Unto
At	Down	Out	Under
Before.	During	On	With
Behind	Except	Over	Within
Below	Excepting	Since	Without

CHAPTER X.

Of CONJUNCTIONS.

A CONJUNCTION is a part of speech that joins words or sentences together.

Conjunctions are divided into several sorts.

1. COPULATIVE, or to join: as, And, also, as well as, likewise, as, &c.

2. **DISJUNCTIVE**, or to separate: as, Either, or, neither, nor, though, when, &c.

3. **ADVERSATIVE**, or showing some contrariety: as, But, than, notwithstanding, yet, &c.

4. **CONDITIONAL**; as, If, if so be, provided, unless, less, &c.

5. **CAUSAL**: as, Because, whereas, for as much as, seeing, for, so, since, that, &c.

6. **CONCLUSIVE**: as, Therefore, wherefore, now, then, &c.

CHAPTER XI.

Of INTERJECTIONS.

AN **INTERJECTION** is a word expressing a sudden emotion of the mind: as, "O virtue, how amiable art thou!" "Ah! what a nice doll!"

Interjections are of different sorts, according to the different passions which they serve to express.

1. Of **JOY**: as, Hey! brave! welcome! &c.

2. Of **GRIEF**: as, Ah! alas! woe's me! O! oh! &c.

3. Of **PAIN**: as, O! oh! oh heaven! &c.

4. To **ENCOURAGE**: as, Well done! O brave! &c.

5. To **WARN**: as, Take care! lo! softly! behold! hold! hark! &c.

6. To **CALL**: as, Hem! ho! soho! you woman! &c.

7. Of **ADMIRATION**: as, Heigh! really! strange! &c.

8. Of **AVERSION**: as, Foh! fie! away! &c.

9. Of **LAUGHTER**: as, Ha! ha! ha! &c.

10. Of **SILENCE**: as, Hush! hift! silence! hark! &c.

PART III.

SYNTAX.

SYNTAX treats of the right placing or joining of words together in a sentence.

Syntax principally consists of two parts; CONCORD and GOVERNMENT.

Concord is the agreement which one word has with another, in gender, number, case, or person.

Government is that power which one part of speech has over another, in directing its mood, tense, or case.

To produce the agreement and right disposition of words in a sentence, many rules are necessary.

The following comprise the chief of them.

Of Articles.

RULE I.

It is of the nature of both the articles to determine or limit the thing spoken of.

A determines it to be one single thing of the kind, leaving it still uncertain which; *the* determines which it is, or of many which they are.

RULE II.

Articles are not set before the names of persons, animals, towns, countries, or districts: as, *Averina's doll is called Mary*: The names *Averina* and *Mary* have no article before them.

RULE III.

They are sometimes joined to proper names by way of distinction or eminence: as, *He is a Titus*; that is,

a person as worthy as Titus. *The Howards*; that is, the family of the Howards. *He is an Alexander*; that is, a man as brave as Alexander. *The Cæsars*; that is, the Roman Emperors of the name of Cæsar.

Of the Indefinite Article.

RULE IV.

The Indefinite Article *a* or *an* agrees with nouns in the singular number only: as, *a globe, an Infidel.*

RULE V.

A is used before words beginning with a consonant, or with *h* aspirated: as, *a child, a hero, a Christian.*

RULE VI.

An before words beginning with a vowel or *h* mute: as, *an apron, an oyster, an hour, an herb.*

RULE VII.

All the words in the English language beginning with *h* not aspirated, are, *heir, honest, honour, hospital, hour, humour, humble, and hostler*, now generally spelt *ostler*.

RULE VIII.

All words beginning with *u*, bearing the accent, or standing for a syllable, should have *a*, and not *an*, before them: as, *a useful scheme, a unit.*

RULE IX.

An should never precede words beginning with *y* or *w*, nor those words which begin with *o*, when it is founded like *w*: as, *one* is pronounced *won*.

RULE 10.

The Indefinite Article is placed before terms of number taken collectively, so as to give the idea of a whole, though the following substantives be in the plural number: as, *a few cherries; a great many apples; a hundred pounds; a thousand.*

Of the Definite Article.

RULE 11.

The Definite Article *the* may agree with nouns in the singular or plural number: as, *The garden, the gardens; the flower, the flowers.*

RULE 12.

The Article *the* is prefixed to the names of seas, rivers, ships, and of such countries and mountains as are in the plural number: as, *The Atlantic, the Severn, the Thames, the Royal George, the Alps, the West Indies, &c.*

Of Nouns.

RULE 1.

Two or more Nouns of the singular number having a copulative conjunction between them, have verbs, nouns, and pronouns agreeing with them in the plural number: as, "Eleanor and Caroline *are* good girls." "Socrates and Plato *were* wise; *they* were the most eminent philosophers of Greece." Drawing and music *afford* an innocent entertainment." "England and Scotland *are* separated by the Tweed." "Virtue and modesty *become* young women."

RULE 2.

The Conjunction Disjunctive hath the contrary effect; for as the verb, noun, or pronoun, is referred to the preceding terms taken separately, it must be in the singular number: as, "Ignorance or negligence, *has* caused this mistake;" "Anne, or Mary, or Jane, *intends* to accompany me;" There *is*, in many minds, neither knowledge nor understanding.

RULE 3.

Nouns of number or multitude may have a verb, either of the singular or plural number: as, "The assembly *was* very brilliant;" "The council *were* divided in their sentiments."

RULE 4.

To express the singular number of such words as have only the plural number in use, we add another word: as, "I have but one pair of scissors."

RULE 5.

Proper names, when used in a figurative sense, or by way of distinction, admit the plural number, and also the article before them: as, "*The Cæsars* were the twelve first Emperors of Rome."

RULE 6.

When two nouns come together, the former is, by the addition of *s* and an apostrophe, changed into the genitive case: as, "This is *Dorothy's* bird;" "I admire *Thomson's* works;" "Teach me to feel *another's* woe."

RULE 7.

The genitive *s* is sometimes not added to a substantive in the singular number ending in *s*, but the comma, as in the genitive plural, supplies its place: as, "For *righteousness's* sake."

RULE 8.

The *s* is sometimes omitted after proper names ending in *x*, or *s*: as, *Felix's* room; *Peleus's* son.

RULE 9.

When several names come together in the genitive case, the apostrophe with *s* may be joined to the last of them, and omitted, though understood, to the others: as, "*Eliza, Anne, and Mary's* book."

RULE 10.

Substantives formed by joining two substantives into one, are called compound substantives: as, *seaman*, *footman*, &c. A hyphen is sometimes placed between substantives thus joined: as, a *sea-fish*, a *silver-tankard*, &c. and it is sometimes omitted, particularly when one of the substantives is a proper name: as, a *Manchester* cotton.

RULE 11.

When two substantives comes together, signifying the same thing, they are put in the same case: as, "*King George.*" "*Augustus the Roman Emperor*, he who succeeded Julius Cæsar, is variously described;" "*William the Conqueror* was a powerful prince."

RULE 12.

Such nouns as want the singular number are generally joined to a verb singular: as, *The news is false.*

Your wages is small. The compasses is broken. The wages of sin is death.

RULE 13.

If the singular nouns and pronouns, which are joined together by a copulative conjunction, be of several persons, in making the plural pronoun agree with them in person, the second person takes place of the third, and the first of both: as, "James, and thou, and I, *are* attached to *our* country;" "Thou and he shared it between *you*."

RULE 14.

When a disjunctive occurs between a singular noun, or pronoun, and a plural one, the verb is made to agree with the plural noun and pronoun: as, "Neither poverty nor riches *were* injurious to him;" "I or they *were* offended by it." But in this case, the plural noun or pronoun should be placed next to the verb.

RULE 15.

Substantives taken in the largest and most unlimited sense, do not admit the articles before them: as, "The proper study of *mankind* is *man*." Here the substantives *mankind* and *man* are used in the largest sense.

RULE 16.

The word *means* belongs to the class of words which do not change their termination on account of number; for it is used alike in both numbers.

RULE 17.

This means and *that means* should be used only when they refer to what is singular; *these means*, and *those means*, when they respect plurals: as, "He lived temperately,

and by *this means* preserved his health ;" " These ladies were attentive, industrious, and obedient to their governess, and by *these means* acquired knowledge."

Of Adjectives.

RULE 1.

Adjectives are generally placed before substantives : as, " A *large* garden ; a *fine* house ; a *new* frock."

RULE 2.

But the adjective, when it is followed by a clause depending upon it, is to be placed after the substantive : as, " I have taken a house *large* enough for my purpose."

RULE 3.

The Adjective likewise, if it be an epithet of honour : as, " Alexander the *Great* ;" if an adjective of order : as, " George the *Third* ;" if it expresses dimension ; as, " A wall twenty feet *high* ;" or, if harmony require it : as, " Ye powers *divine* ;" may be placed after the substantive.

RULE 4.

Adjectives are sometimes changed into substantives : as, " A *million* of men ; many *hundreds* of pounds."

RULE 5.

Adjectives with the definite article before them, often become substantives : as, " The *beautiful* and *sublime* please universally." Such adjectives often have adjectives joined to them : as, " The *virtuous* few."

RULE 6.

One, when it expresses number: as, "I have but *one* book;" is an adjective: but when taken in a general sense: as, "*One* is apt to think so;" it is a pronoun.

RULE 7.

When an adjective is joined to a substantive, the article is generally placed before the adjective; as, "An *excellent* sermon;" "The *new* book."

RULE 8.

Double comparatives and superlatives are very improper: as, "She is *more wiser* than you;" ought to be, "She is *wiser* than you." "It was the *most strangest* bird I ever saw;" ought to be, "It was the *strangest* bird I ever saw."

RULE 9.

All Adjectives whose signification cannot be increased, are never compared: as, extreme, universal, perfect, chief, right, immortal, eternal, universal, &c. as, "Taste, when brought to its *most perfect* state;" ought to be, "Taste, when brought to its *perfect* state." "He sometimes claims the *chiefest* offices;" ought to be, "*chief* offices."

RULE 10.

Adjectives are sometimes improperly used as adverbs: as, "indifferent honest, excellent well, miserable poor;" instead of "Indifferently honest, excellently well, miserably poor."

RULE 11.

Most adjectives of *two* syllables, and all above that number are compared by the words *more* and *most*: as, *more candid*, *most candid*; *more virtuous*, *most virtuous*.

Of PRONOUNS.

Of Personal Pronouns.

RULE 1.

Pronouns must agree with the foregoing noun in gender and number: as, "This is the boy who studies diligently, *he* will certainly be a great man;" "This is the girl who wrote the letter, *she* spells very well;" "This is the orange which you gave me, *it* is very sweet."

RULE 2.

Two nouns, or two pronouns, or a noun and a pronoun, with a copulative conjunction between them, require a plural verb: as, "Elizabeth and Mary are here;" "Harriet and I read together."

RULE 3.

When singular pronouns of different persons are disjunctively connected, the verb must agree with that person which is placed nearest to it: as, "I or thou art to blame;" "Thou or I *am* in fault;" "I, or thou, or he, *is* the author of it."

RULE 4.

When the relative is preceded by two nominatives of different persons, the relative and the verb may agree in person with either: as, "I am the man *who* command you;" or, "I am the man *who* commands you." But the latter nominative is usually preferred."

RULE 5.

When two or more nouns or pronouns of different persons are joined in a sentence, the pronoun which refers to them must agree with the first person in pre-

ference to the second, and with the second in preference to the third: as, "Thou and thy sister are both in the same fault, and *ye* ought to confess it."

RULE 6.

When a pronoun comes before the verb, it must be of the nominative case; when it is set after the verb, it must be of the accusative case: as, "*They* send *us*;" "*I* walk;" "*I* praise *him*;" "*Thou* seest."

RULE 7.

Personal pronouns never admit the articles before them.

RULE 8.

8. We use the plural *you*, instead of the singular *thou*, when we speak to a single person: as, "*You* are my brother."

RULE 9.

9. *It* sometimes refers to a substantive which is understood, and which can be known only by the meaning of the sentence: as, "*It* is hot;" that is, the weather is hot.

RULE 10.

Personal pronouns are sometimes used improperly instead of demonstrative pronouns: as, "Give me *them* books;" ought to be, "Give me *those* books:" "Observe *them* three persons;" ought to be, "Observe *those* three persons."

Of Possessive Pronouns.

RULE 11.

My, thy, her, our, your, and their, are used when the substantives are expressed: as, "My house," &c.

and mine, thine, hers, ours, yours, and theirs, are used when the substantive is understood: as, "This is mine," &c.

Of Demonstrative Pronouns.

RULE 12.

The Demonstrative Pronouns must agree in number with their substantives: as, "*This* book, *these* books;" *that* fort, *those* forts; *this* man is wise, *these* men are happy; *that* boy is playful; *those* girls are good; *this* means, *these* means."

RULE 13.

When *this* and *that* are applied in the same sentence to different antecedents, *that* refers to the first, and *this* to the last: as, "Choose wisdom rather than folly; *that* will make thee honourable, but *this* contemptible." Here *that* refers to wisdom, and *this* to folly. *These* and *those* follow the same rule.

RULE 14.

Those is often improperly used for *they* at the beginning of a sentence, and where there is no particular reference to an antecedent: as, "*Those* that sow in tears sometimes reap in joy;" should be, "*They* that," or, "*They* who sow in tears."

RULE 15.

This is spoken or written of persons or things immediately present: as, "*This* girl I love;" "*This* book I like." *That* is spoken or written of persons or things, passed or absent; as, "*That* woman, *that* book." The plurals *these* and *those*, follow the same rule.

Of Relative Pronouns.

RULE 16.

When several relatives agree with the same antecedent, they should be the same: as, "The man *that* came here last week, and *who* was sick, went away this morning;" ought to be, "The man *who* came here last week, and *who* was sick, went away this morning."

RULE 17.

Who, *whose*, and *whom*, refer to persons; *which* and *what* to things and irrational creatures; *that*, both to persons and things: as, "I love the friend *who* has done me a kindness, though she be guilty of faults *which* I dislike."

RULE 18.

The pronoun *that* is frequently applied to persons as well as things; but after an adjective in the superlative degree, and after the indefinite pronoun *same*, it is generally used in preference to *who* or *which*: as, "Charles XII. King of Sweden, was one of the greatest madmen *that* the world ever saw;" "He is the same man *that* we saw before."

RULE 19.

There are some cases wherein we cannot conveniently dispense with this relative as applied to persons: as, First, after *who* the interrogative; "Who *that* has any sense of religion, would have argued thus?" Secondly, when persons make but a part of the antecedent; "The woman and the estate *that* became his portion, were too much for his moderation;" "Have you seen the man and horse *that* I met?"

RULE 20.

Which, when a pronoun interrogative, is used both for persons and things.

RULE 21.

What sometimes includes both the antecedent *that* and its relative *which*: as, "You may take *which* you like;" or, "You may take *that* which you like."

RULE 22.

Who, *which*, and *what*, and the relative *that*, are always placed before the verb; as are also their compounds *whoever*, &c. "The girl *who* is diligent shall be rewarded."

RULE 23.

Except when there comes a personal pronoun between the relative and the verb, then that relative must be in the accusative case: as, "The lady *whom* I saw yesterday, I take to be your friend, *whom* you (or your friends) have so long expected;" "She *whom* you seek."

RULE 24.

The relative *who* after the conjunction *than* must be put in the accusative case: "as, "He, *than whom* no man is wiser, has said it;" "Titus, *than whom* no prince was more beloved, succeeded his father Vespasian." "My father is dead, *than whom* a better man never lived."

RULE 25.

When the verb is understood in the second member of a sentence, the accusative case is set after *than* and *as*: as, "He favours him more *than* me;"

that is, "*than* he favours me;" "I love him as well *as* her," i. e. "*as* I love her."

Of Indefinite Pronouns.

RULE 26.

The indefinite pronouns *each*, *every*, *either*, agree with the nouns, pronouns, and verbs, of the singular number only: as, "The King of Israel, and Jehoshaphat the King of Judah, sat *each* on *his* throne;" "*Every* tree is known by *its* fruit;" unless the plural noun convey a collective idea: as, "Every six months."

RULE 27.

Either is often used improperly, instead of *each*: as, "The King of Israel, and Jehoshaphat the King of Judah, sat *either* of them on his throne;" should be *each*.

RULE 28.

Each signifies both of them taken distinctly or separately: as, "I met two men, and I gave to *each* a shilling."

RULE 29.

Either properly signifies only one or the other of them taken disjunctively: as, "Will you have *either* of these two books?"

RULE 30.

When *other* agrees with substantives in the plural number, *other* is used when the substantive is expressed, and *others* when it is understood: as, "Envy not *others* their riches;" or, "Envy not *other* people their riches."

RULE 31.

Each other ought to be used when we speak of only two persons or things: as, "The two men struck *each*

other." It is therefore improper to say, "Two men ignorant of one another's language;" we should say, "Two men ignorant of *each other's* language."

RULE 32.

One another is used when several persons or things are spoken of: as, "Four ladies were talking to *one another.*"

Of Verbs.

RULE 1.

A Verb must agree with its nominative case in number and person: as, "*I* teach;" "*You* are a good child;" "*They* are playing;" "*The birds* sing."

RULE 2.

The verb *to be* has the nominative case of a pronoun both before and after it, except in the infinitive mood: as, "*I* am *he*;" "*It* was *I* who wrote the letter;" "*I* believe *it* to be *him*;" "*It* is *he*;" "*Who* art *thou*?"

RULE 3.

But when the infinitive mood *to be* follows the accusative case, it requires the accusative case after it: as, "Did you suppose *him* to be *me*?"

RULE 4.

Active verbs govern the accusative case: as, "She comforts *me*;" "They support *us*."

RULE 5.

To distinguish a verb active from a verb neuter, you need only place a substantive, or the pronoun *it*, after the verb; if you can, you may know that the verb is active, if not, the verb is neuter: as, you may

say, "I *eat* a cake;" "I *can eat it*;" but you could not say, "I *sit* or I *stand* a chair." To *eat*, therefore, is an active verb; to *sit*, or to *stand*, neuter verbs.

RULE 6.

Neuter verbs do not govern words: as "He goes, he walks."

RULE 7.

Passive verbs are formed by adding the participle passive to the different tenses of the auxiliary verb *to be*.

RULE 8.

Auxiliary verbs must be joined either to the infinitive mood of the verb, or to one of its participles, but not to the preterite tense: as, "I do love; thou hast loved; he is writing; we were chidden; thou shouldst attend; he might improve; they could have known; thou mightst have been heard."

RULE 9.

When two verbs come together, the last is either the infinitive mood or the participle.

RULE 10.

The infinitive mood may be known by the sign *to* before it: as, "To write, to walk, to read."

RULE 11.

The infinitive mood generally follows verbs, substantives, and adjectives.

RULE 12.

The sign of the infinitive mood is omitted after the verbs *bid*, *hear*, *say*, *make*, *need*, *see*, and *dare*: as,

"I bade her do it;" "I heard her say it;" "I saw her do it."

RULE 13.

The subjunctive mood always follows words implying uncertainty: such as, *If, though, whether, &c.*
Ex. "If she be."

RULE 14.

Two or more nominative cases, united by conjunctions, require the verb in the plural number: as,
"Caroline and Isabella are good girls."

RULE 15.

Verbs and pronouns may be either in the singular or plural number, when they agree with a noun of multitude: as, *"The clergy is or are a large body of men."*

RULE 16.

The auxiliary *let* governs the accusative case: as,
"Let her beware;" "Let us judge candidly;" "Let them not presume;" "Let me die the death of the righteous."

RULE 17.

The nominative comes before the verb: as, *"I love, we go, they walk."*

RULE 18.

But when a question is asked, the nominative case is put after the verb, or auxiliary: as, *"Was it I?" "Had I been there?"*

RULE 19.

And in the Imperative mood, the nominative follows the verb: as, *"Go thou;" "Let her go."*

RULE 20.

In the use of verbs, is must be observed what mood and tense the sense necessarily requires.

RULE 21.

The present tense is improperly used when we speak of past time: as, "They continue with me now three days," ought to be, "They have continued with me now three days."

*Of PARTICIPLES.**Of Participles Active.*

RULE 1.

Participles active always become substantives when the articles are placed before them, and therefore must have a substantive or pronoun after them in the genitive case: as, "By the accomplishing of which;" "This was a betraying of the trust reposed in him." But if either *the* or *of* be omitted, we should omit both: as, "The middle station of life seems to be the most advantageously situated for gaining wisdom."

RULE 2.

This participle follows personal pronouns and substantives in the genitive case: as, "Much depends upon men's observing the rule, or upon their neglecting it."

RULE 3.

This participle often becomes an adjective, and as such admits the degrees of comparison: as, "A loving, a more loving, or a most loving mother."

RULE 4.

Partieiples active govern the accusative case of the pronoun: as, "She is instructing *us*;" "We were seeking *her*;" "She was instructing *them*."

Of Passive Participles.

RULE 5.

The passive participle must be used after the auxiliaries *have* and *had*: as, "I *have* or *had* written," not "wrote." And also after *am* and *be*, to make a complete passive verb: as, "I *am* smitten," not "smote;" "The word was spoken," not "spoke."

RULE 6.

As the passive participle and the preterite tense are sometimes different in their form, care must be taken that they be not indifferently used. It is frequently said, "He *begun*," for "he *began*;" "She *run*," for "she *ran*;" "He *drunk*," for "he *drank*." The participle being here used instead of the preterite tense: and much more frequently the preterite tense instead of the participle: as, "I *had wrote*," for, "I *had written*;" "I *was chose*," for "I *was chosen*."

RULE 7.

The participle ending in *ed*, is often improperly contracted by changing *ed* into *t*: as, "In music she is not *surpast* by any young lady in the school." It ought to be *surpassed*.

Of Adverbs.

RULE 1.

Several words in the English language are sometimes used as substantives, sometimes as adjectives, and

sometimes as adverbs: as, "To day's lesson is more difficult than yesterday's, but to-morrow's will be more so than either:" here *yesterday*, *to-morrow*, and *to-day* are substantives in the genitive case. "He came home yesterday, sets out again to-day, and returns to-morrow:" here *yesterday*, *to-day*, and *to-morrow* are adverbs, joined to verbs.

RULE 2.

"Much money has been expended:" here *much* is an adjective joined to the substantive money. "He is much happier than you:" here *much* is an adverb joined to the adjective happier."

RULE 3.

Adjectives are sometimes improperly used as adverbs: as, "He acted in this business *bolder* than was expected:" should have been *more boldly*.

RULE 4.

The comparative adverbs *than* and *as* have the nominative case of a pronoun after them, except a preposition expressed or understood comes between them and the pronoun: as, "She has eaten more than *I*."

RULE 5.

Than takes the same case after it, that goes before it: as, "*He* is greater than *I*;" "She loves *her* better than *me*."

RULE 6.

A comparative adverb must not be set before an adjective compared by *er* or *est*: as "Softer, softest," not "more softer, most softest."

RULE 7.

Adverbs usually precede adjectives, and follow verbs, and are generally placed between the auxiliary and the verb: as, "He made a *very* sensible discourse; he spake *unaffectedly* and *forcibly*, and was *attentively* heard."

RULE 8.

Two negatives when used instead of one, are very improper: as, "I cannot eat none," ought to be, "I can eat none," or, "I cannot eat any."

RULE 9.

Ever is used in preference to *never*, when joined to *so* and *such*: as, "Though it were ever so good."

RULE 10.

Whether or *not* is preferable to *whether* or *no*: as, "Tell me whether you will go or not."

Of Prepositions.

RULE 1.

A preposition has the accusative case of a pronoun after it: as, "To *whom* will you give that cake?" "I went with *her*;" "She came to *me*."

RULE 2.

In is set before countries, cities, and large towns, when situated in the country we are in: as, "She lives *in* Italy, *in* London, *in* York."

RULE 3.

At is set before villages, single houses, and cities situate in foreign countries: as, "She lives *at* Clifton, *at* Rome, *at* Berlin."

RULE 4.

We say we are disappointed of a thing when we cannot get it; and disappointed in it when we have it, and it does not answer our expectation.

RULE 5.

The preposition is often separated from the relative which it governs: as, "*Whom* will you give it *to*?" instead of, "*To whom* will you give it."

RULE 6.

Prepositions, for the most part, stand between the verb and the noun it refers to: as, "Elizabeth said *to* Mary, I don't care *for* you."

RULE 7.

Prepositions are invariably joined to the following verbs and adjectives, and to the substantives and adjectives derived from them, as may be seen in the few examples that follow:

His abhorrence *of* that superstitious figure.

To accuse, to acquit, or to convict a person *of* a crime.

Agreeable *to*, agreeably *to*.

Averse *to* a thing, aversion *to* a thing.

To bestow a favour *upon* a person.

To condescend *to*.

To complain *of* a person.

To converse *with* a person, *upon* a subject, *in* a house.

To call *on* a person.

A great change *for* the better.

In compliance *with* your request.

Conformable *to*, conformably *to*.

Consequent *to* or *upon*.

Consistent *with*, consistently *with*.

Consonant *to*, consonantly *to*.

Conversant *with* persons and *in* things.

To depart *from*.

To derogate *from*.

To detract *from*.

Diminution *of* a thing.

To devolve authority *upon* a person.

To die *of* illness, or *of* old age.

To dissent *from*.

To die *by* some calamity or instrument.

He was totally dependent *on* the papal crown.

To differ *from* a person in resemblance.

To differ *with* a person, that is to quarrel.

He found the greatest difficulty *in* writing.

Derogation *from*.

To dissent *from* a person.

To be engaged *in* quarrels.

He was eager *in* recommending it to her.

That variety of amusement *in* which we are engaged.

To fall *under* their notice.

Upon such occasions as fell *under* their cognizance.

To intrust a person *with* something, or to intrust something *to* another.

To ingratiate one's self *with* a person.

Intrusted *to* persons in whom they could confide.

To repose *in* a person.

To resolve *on* a thing.

To be restored *to* favour.

Resemblance *to* each other.

To swerve *from* one's duty.

To lay hold, or take hold *on* a thing.

An observer *of* modes and fashions.

To prevail *on* a person, that is, to persuade.

It is more than they thought *of*.

To prevail *over* a person, that is, to overcome.

There is no need *of* it.

To think *of* a thing.

To value ourselves *upon* some good quality.

To value others *for* some good quality.

I should not have thought *of*.

He was made much *of*.

To profit *by* experience.

The character which we value ourselves upon.

Neither of them shall make me swerve from.

Of Conjunctions.

RULE 1.

Conjunctions connect the same moods and tenses of verbs, and cases of nouns and pronouns: as, "Candour is to be *approved* and *practised*;" "The master taught *her* and *me* to write;" *He* and *she* and *I*, not he and her and I.

RULE 2.

Some conjunctions require the indicative, some the subjunctive mood after them. The conjunctions *if*, *whether*, or *though*, *although*, *unless*, *except*, and *provided*, require the indicative mood, when the event expressed by the verb is represented in a positive manner as something real: as, "Though men *are* mortal, yet they live as if they were never to die." But they require the subjunctive when the event is represented conditionally: as, "If she *come*, we shall go to the play."

RULE 3.

The conjunctions *lest*, *that*, and *till*, require sometimes the subjunctive: as, "Love not sleep lest thou *come* to poverty;" "Take heed that thou speak not."

RULE 4.

Conjunctions when not used singly, correspond to other conjunctions: as, *though* and *although*, are followed by *yet* or *nevertheless*: as, "*Though* the house is small, *yet* it is very convenient."

Whether is followed by *or*: as, "*Whether* you *or* I;" "*Whether* I shall come *or* not is uncertain".

Either by *or*: as, "*Either* this book *or* that."

No and *not* by *nor*: as, "It is *not* he *nor* she."

Ever is to be used in preference to *never*, when joined to *so* and *such*: as, "Though it were *ever* so good.

Never by *nor*: "*Never* see him *nor* hear of him."

Neither by *nor*: as, "*Neither* you *nor* I ought to go;" "*I neither* love hunting *nor* fishing."

As by *as*: "*As* white *as* snow;" "I think Milton *as* great a poet *as* Virgil."

As by *so*: "*As* the stars *so* shall thy seed be."

So by *as*, denoting comparison: "Nothing *so* beautiful in nature *as* truth in the mind;" "The greyhound is not *so* fierce *as* the mastiff."

So by *that*, expressing a consequence: "I was *so* tired *that* I fell asleep."

Of Interjections.

RULE 1.

Interjections, being casual words or expressions, are thrown in either at the beginning, or in the middle of sentences: as, "Alas! my trouble is greater than I can bear;" "Did I not tell thee, O thou infamous wretch! thou wouldst bring me to ruin."

RULE 2.

The interjections *Ah!* *O!* *Oh!* require an accusative case of a pronoun in the first person: as, "Ah me!

O me!" but the nominative case in the second person : as, "O thou ! O ye!"

RULE 3.

All the parts of a sentence should correspond to each other, and a regular and dependent construction throughout be carefully preserved. The following sentence is therefore inaccurate: "She was more beloved, but not so much admired, as Matilda."—*More* requires *than* after it, which is no where found in the sentence. It should be, "She was more beloved than Matilda, but not so much admired."

PART IV.

CHAPTER I.

USE OF CAPITAL LETTERS.

Directions respecting the Use of Capital Letters.

It is proper to begin with a capital,

1. The first word of every book, chapter, letter, note, or any other piece of writing.
2. The first word after a period ; and, if the two sentences be *totally independent*, after a note of interrogation or exclamation.

But if a number of interrogative or exclamatory sentences are thrown into one general group : or if the construction of the latter sentences depends on the former, all of them, except the first, may begin with a small letter : as, "How long, ye simple ones, will ye love simplicity? and the scorners delight in their scorning? and fools hate knowledge?" "Alas ! how different ! yet how like the same!"

3. The appellations of the Deity : as, "God,

Jehovah, the Almighty, the Supreme Being, the Lord, Providence, the Messiah, the Holy Spirit."

4. Proper names of persons, places, streets, mountains, rivers, ships: as, "Everilda, Bath, the Circus, the Alps, the Humber, the Nonfuch."

5. Adjectives derived from the proper names of places: as, "Grecian, Roman, English, French, Italian, Spanish, German, Portuguese."

6. Words of particular importance: as, "the Reformation, the Restoration, the Revolution."

7. The first word of a quotation, introduced after a colon, or when it is in a direct form: as, "Always remember this ancient maxim: 'Know thyself.'"—"Our great Lawgiver says, 'Take up thy cross daily, and follow me.'" But when a quotation is brought obliquely after a comma, a capital is unnecessary: as, "Solomon observes, 'that pride goes before destruction.'"

The first word of an example may also very properly begin with a capital: as, "Temptation proves our virtue."

8. Every substantive and principal word in the titles of books: as, "Thomson's Seasons;" "Rollin's Ancient History;" "Enfield's Speaker."

9. The first word of every line in poetry.

10. The pronoun *I*, and the interjection *O!* are written in capitals: as, "I write;" "Hear, O earth!"

CHAPTER II.

PUNCTUATION.

Of Punctuation.

Punctuation is the art of dividing a written composition into sentences, or parts of sentences, by points

or stops, for the purpose of marking the different pauses which the sense, and an accurate pronunciation require.

The Comma represents the shortest pause; the Semicolon, a pause double that of the comma; the Colon, double that of the semicolon; and the Period, double that of the colon.

Of the Comma.

RULE 1.

Three or more nouns in the same case, and in immediate succession, are separated by commas: as, "The husband, wife, and children were gone."—"They took away their furniture, clothes, and stock in trade."

RULE 2.

Two nouns, connected by the conjunction *and*, do not admit of a comma between them: as, "The earth *and* the moon are planets." "Virtue *and* vice form a strong contrast to each other."

RULE 3.

Two nouns, connected by the disjunctive *or*, may admit of a comma between them: as, "Most romances are miserable rhapsodies, *or* dangerous incentives."

RULE 4.

When the latter part of the sentence is short, the comma is better omitted: as, "Libertines call religion bigotry or superstition."

RULE 5.

Nouns added to other nouns in the same case, by way of explication or illustration, when accompanied

with adjuncts, are separated from the rest of the sentence by commas: as, "Paul, the apostle of the Gentiles, was eminent for his zeal and knowledge:" "The butterfly, child of the summer, flutters in the sun."

RULE 6.

But if such nouns are single, or only form a proper name, they are not divided: as, "Paul the apostle;" "The Emperor Antoninus wrote an excellent book."

RULE 7.

Expressions in a direct address, are separated from the rest of the sentence by commas: as, "My son, give me thy heart;" "I am obliged to you, *my friends*, for your many favours."

A note of exclamation after Sir or Madam, at the beginning of a common letter, is absurd.

RULE 8.

A noun in the nominative case and the participle, &c. with which it is connected, should be separated from the rest by a comma: as, "His father dying, he succeeded to the estate."

RULE 9.

Two or more adjectives belonging to the same substantive are separated by commas: as, "Plain, honest truth, wants no artificial covering." "David was a brave, wife, and pious man."

RULE 10.

But two adjectives, immediately connected by a conjunction, are not separated by a comma: as, "True

worth is modest *and* retired:" "Truth is fair *and* artless, simple *and* sincere, uniform *and* consistent."

RULE 11.

A comparison introduced by the adverb *like*, should be separated from the rest of the sentence by a comma: as, "The earth, like a tender mother, nourishes her children;" "Vices, like shadows, towards the evening of life, grow great and monstrous."

RULE 12.

When the comparative member is short, the comma is better omitted: as, "Man is cut down like a flower."

RULE 13.

Relative pronouns are connective words, and generally admit a comma before them: as, "It is labour only, *that* gives a relish to pleasure."

RULE 14.

Three or more verbs, having the same nominative case, and immediately following one another, are separated by commas: as, "I came, I saw, I conquered."

RULE 15.

Two verbs immediately connected by a conjunction are not separated by a comma: as, "The study of natural history expands *and* elevates the mind."—"Whether we eat *or* drink, labour *or* sleep, we should be moderate."

RULE 16.

Several verbs in the infinitive mood, depending on one common word, and immediately succeeding one

another, are divided by commas: as, "To relieve the indigent, to comfort the afflicted, to protect the innocent, to instruct the ignorant, to reward the deserving, is a great and godlike employment."

RULE 17.

Two or more participles, immediately following one another are separated by commas: as, "A man fearing, serving, and loving his Creator;" "She was happy in being loved, esteemed, and respected."

RULE 18.

Two or more participles connected by a conjunction, are not separated by a comma: as, "By being admired *and* flattered, we are often corrupted."

RULE 19.

When participles are followed by something that depends on them, they are generally separated from the rest of the sentence by a comma: as, "The whole earth is but a point, *compared* to the heavens;" "The kin, *approving the plan*, put it in execution."

RULE 20.

Two or more adverbs immediately succeeding one another, are separated by commas: as, "We are fearfully, wonderfully made;" "Success generally depends on acting prudently, steadily, and vigorously, in what we undertake."

When joined by a conjunction they are not separated: as, "Some men sin deliberately *and* presumptuously;" "There is no middle state; we must live virtuously *or* viciously."

RULE 21.

Some adverbs are very properly preceded by a comma: as, "A false delicacy is affectation, not politeness."

RULE 22.

A comma is not improperly inserted before a preposition, when the sentence is long enough to require a pause: as, "There is a charm in modest diffidence, above the force of words."

Of the Semicolon.

RULE 1.

The Semicolon is used for dividing a compound sentence into two or more parts, not so closely connected as those which are separated by a comma, nor yet so little dependent on each other, as those which are distinguished by a colon.

RULE 2.

The semicolon is sometimes used in a sentence when the sense is not complete: as, "The desire of approbation, when it works according to reason, improves the amiable part of our species in every thing that is laudable; so nothing is more destructive to them, when it is governed by vanity and folly."

RULE 3.

Some conjunctions admit of a semicolon before them: as, "Let your behaviour be mild and unassuming; and it will certainly be engaging: Straws swim upon the surface; but pearls lie at the bottom."

Of the Colon.

RULE 1.

The colon is used when the preceding part of the sentence is complete in its construction, but is followed by some additional remark or illustration: as, "Nothing is made in vain: every thing has its use."

RULE 2.

When several semicolons have preceded, and a still greater pause is necessary, in order to mark the connecting or concluding sentiment: as, "A divine legislator, uttering his voice from heaven; an almighty governour, stretching forth his arm to punish or reward, informing us of perpetual rest prepared hereafter for the righteous, and of indignation and wrath awaiting the wicked: these are the considerations which overawe the world, which support integrity, and check guilt."

RULE 3.

The colon is commonly used when an example, a quotation, or a speech is introduced: example, Eve is thus beautifully described by Milton:

"Grace was in all her steps."

The Scriptures give us an amiable representation of the Deity, in these words: "God is love."

RULE 4.

The propriety of using a colon, or semicolon, is sometimes determined by a conjunction's being expressed or not expressed: as, "Do not flatter your-

selves with the hope of perfect happiness: there is no such thing in the world." "Do not flatter yourselves with the hope of perfect happiness; *for* there is no such thing in the world."

Of the Period.

RULE 1.

When a sentence is so complete and independent, as not to be connected in construction with the following sentence, it is marked with a period: as, "Fear God. Honour the king."

RULE 2.

Any point, except a period, after an abbreviated word, is improper. Feb: Esq: should be Feb. Esq.

Of the Dash, Notes of Interrogation, and Exclamation, &c.

The Dash. —

The Dash is used when the sentence breaks off abruptly: as, "Whom I——but first I'll calm the waves again."

Interrogation. ?

A Note of Interrogation is used when a question is asked: as, "Where have you been?"

Exclamation. !

The Note of Exclamation is applied to expressions of sudden emotion, surprise, joy, grief, &c. and also to invocations or addresses: as, "My friend! this conduct amazes me!" "Bless the Lord, O my soul! and forget not all his benefits!"

Brace. }

A Brace is used in poetry at the end of a triplet, or three lines, which have the same rhyme.

Quotation. “ ”

A Quotation “ ”. Two inverted commas are generally placed at the beginning of a phrase or a passage, which is quoted or transcribed from some author, in his own words: and two commas, in their direct position, are placed at the conclusion: as, “ The utility of grounding children well, in the grammatical knowledge of their native tongue, as a principal branch of education, being more and more perceived, and I believe generally acknowledged; an attempt to accelerate the attainment of such knowledge, cannot prove unacceptable.”

APPENDIX.

A GENERAL VIEW OF THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

In Question and Answer.

Q. **W**HAT is Grammar?

A. Grammar is the art of speaking and writing with propriety.

Q. How many parts of speech are there?

A. There are ten. Article, Noun or Substantive, Adjective, Pronoun, Verb, Participle, Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition, Interjection.

Q. What is an article?

A. An article is a word set before nouns or substantives, to show how far their signification extends?

Q. How many articles are there?

A. There are two articles, *a*, which is called the indefinite article, and *the*, which is called the definite article. *A* becomes *an* before a vowel.

Q. Why is *a* called the indefinite article?

A. *A* or *an* is called the indefinite article, because it does not determine any particular person or thing.

Q. Why is *the* called the definite article?

A. *The* is called the definite article, because it determines what particular person or thing is meant.

Q. What number is *a*?

A. *A* is the singular number.

Q. What number is *the*?

A. *The* is either singular or plural.

Q. What is a noun or substantive?

A. A noun or substantive is the name of any person, place, or thing.

Q. How do you know when a word is a noun?

A. A noun is known by putting *a* or *the* before a word.

Q. How many kinds of nouns are there?

A. There are two kinds of nouns. Nouns substantives proper, and nouns substantives common.

Q. What is a noun substantive proper

A. A noun substantive proper is the particular name of any person or place.

Q. What is a noun substantive common?

A. A noun substantive common is the name of any thing in general.

Q. How many things are to be considered in nouns?

A. There are three things to be considered in nouns; gender, number, and case, or declension.

Q. What do you mean by gender?

A. Gender is the distinction of sex.

Q. How many genders are there?

A. There are three genders. Masculine, feminine, neuter or common.

Q. How do you know a word is the masculine gender?

A. Because the masculine gender denotes animals of the male kind.

Q. How do you know a word is the feminine gender?

A. Because the feminine gender denotes animals of the female kind.

Q. How do you know a word is neuter or common?

A. Because neuter signifies things without life, and common denotes either sex.

Q. What do you mean by number?

A. Number is the distinction of one from many.

Q. How many numbers are there?

A. There are two numbers, singular and plural.

Q. How do you know a word is the singular number?

A. Because the singular number speaks but of one person or thing.

Q. How do you know a word is the plural number?

A. Because the plural speaks of more than one person or thing.

Q. What do you mean by case?

A. Case is the manner of expressing a noun?

Q. What do you call the cases?

A. Nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, vocative, ablative.

Q. How is the nominative and accusative case known?

A. The nominative and accusative cases simply name the thing, or have *a* or *the* placed before a word.

Q. How do you know the genitive case?

A. The genitive case is known by the sign *of* before it, or by the letter *s'* with an apostrophe after it.

Q. How do you know the dative case?

A. The dative case is known by the sign *to* before it.

Q. How do you know the ablative case?

A. The ablative case is known by the signs *in*, *by*, *with*, *from*, before it.

Q. What do you mean by declension?

A. Declension is distinguished by the different endings of the plural number.

Q. How many declensions are there?

A. There are four regular declensions.

Q. How do you know that a word is of the first declension.

A. Because the first declension adds an *s* only to the singular to form the plural.

Q. How do you know that a word is of the second declension?

A. Because the second declension adds *es* to the singular to form the plural.

Q. How do you know the third declension?

A. Because the third declension changes *f* or *fe*, in the singular number, to *res* in the plural.

Q. How do you know the fourth declension?

A. The fourth declension changes *y* in the singular to *ies* in the plural.

Q. How do you know the irregular declension?

A. When the plural number does not follow the foregoing rules, it is irregular.

Q. What is an adjective?

A. An adjective expresses the quality of any thing.

Q. How do you know an adjective?

A. By adding the word *thing* to a word, and if it make sense it is an adjective.

Q. Have adjectives either gender, number, or case?

A. No, the only variation they admit of is that of the degrees of comparison.

Q. How many degrees of comparison are there?

A. Three, positive, comparative, and superlative.

Q. How do you know the positive degree?

A. The positive degree expresses the adjective without any increase or diminution.

Q. How do you know the comparative degree?

A. By adding *r* or *er* to the positive, or by putting before it the adverbs *more* or *less*. The comparative degree increases or diminishes the positive.

Q. How do you know the superlative degree?

A. By adding *st* or *est* to the positive, or by prefixing to it the adverbs *most* or *least*. The comparative degree increases or diminishes the positive to the highest or lowest degree.

Q. What is a pronoun?

A. A pronoun is a word used instead of a noun, to avoid the too frequent repetition of the same word.

Q. How many kinds of pronouns are there?

A. There are six kinds of pronouns. Personal, possessive, demonstrative, relative, interrogative, and indefinite.

Q. How many things are to be considered in pronouns?

A. There are four things to be considered in pronouns, person, gender, number, and case.

Q. How many persons are there in pronouns?

A. A pronoun has three persons in each number.

Q. How do you know the first person?

A. The first person speaks of one's self.

Q. How do you know the second person?

A. The second person is spoken to.

Q. How do you know the third person?

A. The third person is spoken of.

Q. How do you know a personal pronoun?

A. A personal pronoun represents the three persons used in conversation or writing.

Q. How do you know a possessive pronoun?

A. A possessive pronoun shows the possession of a thing

Q. How do you know a demonstrative pronoun?

A. A demonstrative pronoun shows a person or thing.

Q. How do you know a relative pronoun?

A. A relative pronoun refers to a person or thing mentioned before.

Q. How do you know an interrogative pronoun?

A. An interrogative pronoun is used in asking a question.

Q. How do you know an indefinite pronoun?

A. An indefinite pronoun signifies a person or thing in a general and unlimited sense.

Q. What is a verb?

A. A verb is a word which signifies to be, to do, or to suffer.

Q. How do you know a verb?

A. Any word is a verb to which you can prefix a personal pronoun, or the word *to*.

Q. How many kinds of verbs are there?

A. There are eight kinds of verbs, auxiliary, active, passive, neuter, regular, irregular, defective, impersonal.

Q. How many things belong to verbs?

A. Four things belong to verbs, number, person, mood, and tense.

Q. How do you know an auxiliary verb?

A. Auxiliary, or helping verbs, are those by the help of which English verbs are conjugated.

Q. How do you know an active verb?

A. Active verbs are known by having a substantive after them. Active verbs express an action that passes from the subject to the object.

Q. How do you know a passive verb?

A. Passive verbs are known by being preceded by a substantive. Passive verbs express the suffering or reception of an action.

Q. How do you know a neuter verb?

A. Neuter verbs are known by not having a substantive after them. Neuter verbs express neither action nor passion, but being.

Q. How do you know a regular verb?

A. Regular verbs are those whose conjugation follows the general rule, that is, whose participle passive and preter tense end in *ed*.

Q. How do you know an irregular verb?

A. Irregular verbs are those whose conjugation does not follow the general rule.

Q. How do you know a defective verb?

A. Defective verbs want some of their moods, tenses, or persons.

Q. How do you know an impersonal verb?

A. Impersonal verbs are used in the third person singular only.

Q. What do you mean by mood?

A. A mood expresses the different ways an action is done by.

Q. How many moods are there?

A. There are four moods, infinitive, indicative, subjunctive, and imperative.

Q. How do you know the infinitive mood?

A. The infinitive mood is known by the sign *to* before it. The infinitive mood is the root of the verb, and expresses the action, without specifying the time, number, or person.

Q. How do you know the indicative mood?

A. The indicative mood declares an action present, past, or future.

Q. How do you know the subjunctive mood?

A. The subjunctive mood is generally used with conjunctions before it.

Q. How do you know the imperative mood?

A. The imperative mood serves to command or forbid.

Q. What do you mean by tense?

A. The tenses show the distinction of time.

Q. How many tenses are there?

A. There are four simple and four compound: Present, imperfect, preterite, and future.

Q. How do you know the present tense?

A. The present tense declares the time present.

Q. How do you know the imperfect tense?

A. The imperfect tense shows the time imperfectly past.

Q. How do you know the preterite tense?

A. The preterite tense shows the time perfectly past.

Q. How do you know the future tense?

A. The future tense denotes the time which is to come.

Q. What are the compound tenses?

A. The compound tenses are compounded with the simple tenses of the auxiliary verbs, and the participle passive of another verb.

Q. What do you mean by conjugation?

A. The conjugation of a verb is the regular combination and arrangement of its several numbers, persons, moods, and tenses.

Q. What do you mean by a participle?

A. Participles are so called because they partake of the nature of a verb, and of that of an adjective

Q. How many participles are there?

A. There are two participles, active and passive.

Q. Have they any variation?

A. No, they have neither gender, number, person, nor case.

Q. How do you know a participle active?

A. The participle active marks the action then doing, and always ends in *ing*.

Q. How do you know a participle passive?

A. A participle passive shows an action which is done, and generally ends in *ed*?

Q. When two verbs come together, what is the first?

A. A compound tense.

Q. What is the last?

A. A Participle, or the infinitive mood.

Q. What do you mean by an adverb?

A. An adverb is a part of speech joined to verbs and adjectives, to show the different circumstances of an action.

Q. How do you know an adverb?

A. An Adverb may be generally known by its answering the questions. "How? how much? when? or where?"

Q. Are adverbs declinable?

A. No. Adverbs have neither gender, number, person, nor case?

Q. What do you mean by a conjunction?

A. A conjunction is a part of speech that joins words or sentences together.

Q. Are conjunctions declinable?

A. No. Conjunctions have neither gender, number, nor case.

Q. What is a Preposition?

A. A preposition is a part of speech put before nouns, pronouns, and verbs, to connect them in a sentence, and to show the relation between them.

Q. How do you know a preposition?

A. Prepositions are known by governing the accusative case.

Q. Are prepositions declinable?

A. No.

Q. What is an interjection?

A. An interjection is a word expressing a sudden emotion of the mind.

Q. Are interjections declinable?

A. No.

THE END.

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THE END.

